FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1844. [NO. 1391.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

FOR SALE.

2000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
1000 sacks Liverpool ditto,
40 hhds. prime Molasses,
200 kegs Nails,
5000 lbs. Dry Hides,
50 bags St. Domingo Coffee,
50 ditto Rio ditto,
70 barrels Apple Brandy,
20 ditto Old Peach ditto,
15 ditto Whiskey.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Jan'y 23, 1844. 90-3w

Revolutionary History.

JUST PUBLISHED, the Proceedings of the Safety Committee of the Town of Wilmington, during the years 1774-'5-'6; with the Joint Proceedings of the Committees of the Counties of Duplin, Onslow, Bladen, Brunswick and Cumberland. Price 50 cents. For sale by
Jan'y 20. E. J. HALE.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Committee of Finance for the County of Cumberland will hold its session in the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 1st of February next. County Officers are notified to produce their accounts at that time for settlement; and those having claims against the County will present them.

DAN'L McDIARMID, Chairman
of the Committee of Finance.
Jan'y 30, 1844. 90-2w

LAND SALE.

BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 4th day of March next, (it being the first Monday in the month,) at 12 M., the following Tracts of LAND. 1000 Acres in 7 Tracts, formerly the property of John McAlister, deceased.

200, the Home Place; 50 West side of Cape Fear, joining John McNeill and others; one Tract joining John C. Williams and others; one Tract on Stewart's Creek, joining Henry Avera; the others adjoining the Home Place.

TERMS.—Six months' credit upon bond and good security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Jan'y 22, 1844. 90ts

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No 6 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria D. C., on Saturday, the 10th of Feb'y, 1844.

GRAND SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $4,000, $3,000, 20 Prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 7 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 17th of Feb'y, 1844.

15 Drawn Numbers out of 75.

PRIZES.

$25,000, $7,500, $5,000, $4,000, $3,500, $2,500, 20 prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 whole	Tickets	$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 half	ditto	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarter	ditto	30 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 8, for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, February 24, 1844.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $4,000, 75 Prizes of $1,000, 84 Prizes of $500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 whole	Tickets	$140 00
Ditto	ditto	25 half	ditto	70 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarter	ditto	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us—address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
Jan'y 19, 1844. 90-td-pd

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.—[IN EQUITY.]

John M. Pegues *versus* Claudius Pegues, John Grady, Charlotte King Adm'x of Dr. John King, Lucy McRae, David Simms and wife Harriet, Archibald Campbell and wife Elizabeth, William King, Miles King, Madison King, Sarah King, John King, and Shepherd King.

Original Bill to March Term, 1844.

IT appearing, by affidavit, that Charlotte King, Administratrix of Dr. John King, Lucy McRae, David Simms and wife Harriet, Archibald Campbell and wife Elizabeth, William King, Miles King, Madison King, Sarah King, John King, and Shepherd King, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1843, and in the 68th year of American Independence.

90] WM. E. TROY, *C. & M. E.*

IRISH POTATOES.

80 BBLS. YELLOW IRISH POTATOES, For sale by
D. GEE & CO.
Jan'y 24, 1844. 90-4w

LOST OR MISLAID,

THREE NOTES OF HAND;—one made by Alex. Johnson and George Holmes, for Twenty-six Dollars and Thirteen and a one-half Cents; another made by Daniel Munroe and Sam'l Johnson, for Eighteen Dollars and Ten Cents; another made by Neill Graham, for Three Dollars and Fifty-four Cents,—all dated December 16th, 1843, and made payable to Daniel M. Turner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, December 29th, 1843.

DANIEL M. TURNER.
(Test) DUNCAN SHAW, *J. P.*

☞ All persons are cautioned against trading for any of the above mentioned Notes, the same having been assigned to me by D. M. Turner, for a specified purpose.

JAMES McFADYEN.
Jan'y 18, 1844. 90-4t

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ON Saturday last, 20th inst., from the lot adjoining Drs. Robinson's Shop, between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., a small dark grey Mare, four years old, with black mane and legs, and a small white spot on the left fore leg near the fetlock, with bridle, martingales, saddle and saddle bags on. The bridle and martingales were new, the saddle a little worn, with red girths and small plated stirrups.—There was a Key to Smith's Arithmetic in the saddle bags. Any person finding said mare, or either of the above mentioned articles, will be liberally rewarded by forwarding information either to Mr. Arch'd Graham, Fayetteville, or to myself at St. Paul's P. O., Robeson county, N. C.

NEILL SINCLAIR.
Jan'y 22, 1844. 90tf

To the Voters of Fayetteville District.

THE undersigned respectfully offers his services as a Candidate for the office of Constable at the election to be held in this Captain's District on Saturday the 10th of February.

ANGUS McDONALD.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 17. 89 4wpd

Harpers' Pictorial Bible.

A SPECIMEN NUMBER of this Magnificent Work is received at the Book Store, where subscribers will be received. It will contain 1600 Engravings, and the typography is *most* beautiful. About 50 Numbers at 25 cents each, to be issued as rapidly as they can be passed through the press.

E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 15.

GUN-SMITH
ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.
January 13, 1844. 89tf

WANTED,

AN experienced hand to keep a Stallion, the ensuing Spring, in Richmond and Montgomery Counties. The Horse is fine blooded, and will justify good wages. Any person wishing to engage with me, will make early application. Address me at Daniel's Store, Richmond County, N. C. Any person making application must be well recommended.

P. W. RICHARDSON.
Montgomery County, Jan. 6, 1844. 89-3w

PATENT BEE HIVE

THE Subscribers having purchased the right of the above PATENT, called WEBB'S IMPROVED HIVE, for the State of North Carolina are now prepared to dispose of individual and county rights on favorable terms. This Hive was patented on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1841; its advantages may be described as follows:—It is constructed with drawers in common form for the surplus honey, that can be withdrawn at any time without disturbing the Bees, and also so contrived as to effectually protect them against the worm that is often very destructive to them and the products of their industry; it is also so arranged that the Bees can be removed from one hive to another, or to any required distance; the facility for hiving and removing the Bees entirely obviating the cruel necessity of destroying them to extract the honey from the hive. This Hive is perfectly plain in its construction, and its simplicity and cheapness, with its other advantages, has insured it success wherever it has been introduced; it is now in general use in the New England and Western States, and we have recommendations from the citizens of these States signed by the lawyer, merchant, farmer and mechanic, men of the highest respectability, that have tested the advantages arising from it. We have samples of the Hives now on hand, that can be seen at the Store of the Subscribers, and for further particulars, please address

SHELTON & MALLORY.
Wilmington, Jan. 10, 1844. 89-3m

NEW GOODS.

The Fourth time this year!

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Premium Prints, Vestings, and Cloths,
Striped, figured, and plain Silks,
Alpacas, colored and black,
Ditto, striped, figured, and changeable,
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Merino and other Shawls,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Merino Cassimere,
Blankets, Flannels, &c.

With many other articles; all of which being bought by the package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.

December 7, 1843. 84tf

$10 REWARD

WILL be paid by the Subscriber for the recovery of a BOX containing Watches, Jewelry, &c. stolen from him on the 31st ult., near Hector's Creek, in this County, and for the apprehension of the thief, with sufficient evidence to convict him. The finder will please deliver it to me or at this Office.

LEWIS BERGSTEIN.
Cumberland County, Jan. 13, 1844. 89tf

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION was opened in Fayetteville on the 30th October, and will be continued through the healthy season, without intermission. The latter part of the Summer and Fall of every year will be the only vacation, and will be passed at that very healthy and pleasant country seat, Rock Rest, in Chatham county, where, as the buildings are commodious, a number of young Ladies may be accommodated with Board, and have the advantages of a good Library and general instruction and direction in their Reading, Composition, &c.

The course of instruction embraces all the subjects usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries. The School is divided into three Classes, and a primary department, for which the charges will be $5, $6, $8, and $10 per Quarter,—payable in advance. The extra charges are,

French, per Quarter,	$3 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto ditto Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

Instruction in Drawing and Painting can be obtained at moderate charges, either in the same building or the neighborhood.

Pupils from a distance can obtain Board on moderate terms in this place, in most respectable and agreeable families.

Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged only from the time of entrance.

Dec'r 19, 1843. 85tf

250 bbls. Yellow Planting POTATOES,

received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by
HALL & HALL.
Nov'r 15, 1843. 80tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

A SECOND ADVENT 1843 Pamphlet. For sale by the Subscriber, and at the Store of Boon & Breece.
JOHN H. PEARCE.
Jan'y 1, 1844. 27tf

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.
Dec. 13, 1843.

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 17 cents, cash.

October 4, 1843. 42tf

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with my wife, NANCY JOHNSON, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.
Averasborough, Jan. 5, 1844. 88-4Mh

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 21st of October last, my negro man FRANK. *He is about thirty* years of age, very stout and black, walks softly with his head up, is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs, has bushy hair, beard mostly on the lips and tip of the chin, and can stock Ploughs and do coarse Carpenter's work. Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, and has imposed himself upon some settlement of free colored people in North Carolina, or is wending his way towards the North. Any person who will arrest and lodge the above fellow in any safe Jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.
Bennettsville, S. C., Jan. 1, 1844. 88 6w

☞ The Richmond Enquirer will publish six weeks, and forward account to Campbell Stubbs, Bennettsville, S. C.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1843.

Neill McCranie and wife Effy, *versus* Dugald McCall and wife Nancy, John McCall, Flora McCall, Duncan McCall, Daniel McCall, and Angus McCall.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel McCall and Angus McCall are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, giving notice of the filing of this Petition to said Daniel and Angus, and requiring them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John MacLaurin, Clerk of the said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, *Anno Domini* 1843, and 68th of American Independence.

88] J. McLAURIN.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by
MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE SHEEP.

FROM THE EVENING POST.

"If we and thousands of our readers support Mr. Van Buren cordially, it is because we regard him as pledged to a commercial reform and to the laying of duties simply for the sake of a revenue. If we believed him a friend of the protective system, we should no longer feel any wish to see him a candidate."

This is a curious comment on the opinions of Mr. Van Buren. *"If,"* says the Post, *"we believed him a friend of the protective system we should no longer feel any wish to see him a candidate."* Mr. Van Buren has been in public life nearly forty years and yet the Post is uncertain as to his opinions on the great question of protection to American industry. During this period he has voted several times directly for the Tariff, and several times indirectly, as in the case of the New York Legislature when he was a member. He has written at least twenty letters on the subject, as in reply to the Indiana Legislature of last year, and also in the more recent letter published in the Richmond Enquirer. The Post is one of his organs and expounders, and yet the Editor has to say *if—if—if*, on all occasions when any cardinal point of public policy is under discussion.

We have a remedy for all this, and will suggest it to the Post as a method of settling all doubts both with that paper and with its readers: Let some Democratic Committee, or the Editor, propound the following question to Mr. Van Buren, and if he will reply specifically we will engage that the public will know more than they have known during the whole life of the Ex-President.

Are you in favor of a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem, and three cents per pound on wool? (the present duty.)

Now, aye or no, Mr. Van Buren. No dodging! No long yarns! No Indiana Letters! Tell us about the wool and the sheep. We put the question in this particular form, because "sheep" are very much in Van Buren's way. There are in Herkimer, Otsego, and Delaware, overwhelming Loco Foco counties in this State, a great many Loco Foco sheep: and Mr. Van Buren can't pull wool over their eyes, if he will only answer this question in a plump way. Aye or No?

Otsego County gave Mr. Van Buren, in 1840, a majority of 1349. There are in it, 489,000 sheep. If Mr. Rhett & Co. can get an answer to this question, it will scatter "the sheep."—*New York Tribune.*

TARIFF AND PRICES.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

It is often asserted by the advocates of Free Trade that the consumer pays the duty imposed by the Tariff in all cases. This is grossly untrue, because we manufacture many articles cheaper than they could be imported with any duty. But the Free Trader says this is specially true in regard to those article which are not made here. On one article I can speak from personal knowledge, viz: crockery, of which there is but one small manufactory in this country having no influence on its price.

By the late Tariff the duty was raised from 20 to 30 per cent. This article is regulated in England by a list made in 1814, and from this price a discount is made. Before the passage of the Tariff the discount was (for cash in England) 45 per cent. An importation would then stand thus on say

	£100
45 per cent Dis.,	45
	55
Duty 20 per cent.	11
Cost including Duty,	£66

Immediately on the passage of the Tariff the British Manufacturers increased their discount to 50 per cent, and an importation now stand thus on

	£100
50 per cent. Discount,	50
	50
Duty 30 per cent.	15
	£65

Thus showing that the article is now imported $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cheaper besides the gain on Exchange, &c. In this case, then, the increase of duty was in fact *paid by the British Manufacturer*, who met that increase by a larger discount: and the article is now sold by the jobber 10 per cent. lower than in 1841.

AN IMPORTER.

A Merchant.—The Salem [Mass.] papers mention the sudden death of Jo[illegible] Peabody, Esq., of that city, [illegible]chan[illegible] [illegible]d 87. The Register says:—

"As an indication of t[illegible] acted by capt. Peabody, w[illegible] able fact, that in the eight[illegible] [illegible]3, he paid into the Salem cu[illegible] [illegible]er the revenue law [illegible] —nearly t[illegible] [illegible] bered that fo[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]ce that time his commercial operations w[illegible] carri[illegible]on, on a similar scale, some idea may be formed o[illegible]e influence of his business upon the trade and ac[illegible]ity of Salem. He began life with literally nothing [illegible] depend upon but his own exertions, and his history a[illegible]rds a striking illustration of the success to be achi[illegible]ed by a life of industry, probity and indomitable p[illegible]severance. The bells on the churches in the city we[illegible] tolled o[illegible] Saturday morning, as a mark of respect t[illegible]his m[illegible]mory.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

University of North Carolina.

We copy (with some verbal corrections) from the Boston Recorder of the 14th December, the most interesting and particular account which we recollect to have seen of the progress of education in this State, and especially of the incidents connected with the history of the University. From the initials, and the evidence afforded in the subjoined remarks, which appear under the editorial head of the same paper, we infer that the writer of the article is the Hon. WILLIAM D. WILLIAMSON, of Bangor, recently a member of Congress, acting Governor, and the author of the History of the State of Maine.

This gentleman was a diligent attendant on the examination which preceded the last annual Commencement, and was present at the performance of the Commencement exercises. The spirit of liberality and conciliation, which prompted so long a journey to attend our literary festival, and which characterize the general tone, and especially the concluding suggestions of the article, is worthy of all commendation.

"The first page of our paper to-day is occupied by a valuable original paper, embracing an historical sketch of Education and the University in the State of North Carolina. The facts embodied in this account of the oldest and principal University in one of our primary States, have been carefully collected from various documents, as well as from observations made by the writer during a late personal visit of two weeks at the University. The article, though unusually long for our columns, could not well be divided, and is therefore published entire in one paper. It is on an important subject, and communicates intelligence which is nowhere else to be found collected."

FROM THE BOSTON RECORDER.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In North Carolina, from the dayspring of its settlement to the American Revolution, circumstances strangely multiplied to check or avert the purposes of education. The noted Constitutions of John Locke do not so much as mention the subject. Sixty-six years, the region was claimed by Lords Proprietors, patentees; Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, being one of them. He assumed to control the destinies of the original plantation about the Albemarle. His regard for popular education was revealed in 1671, by this exclamation of his—"I thank God there are no free schools, and no printing, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience, heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the *best* government." The other proprietors whose absorbing object was wealth, espoused similar sentiments; and thus the future fate of learning was readily foreseen. Religion, the handmaid of Education, at length, awakened in the father-land, a compassionate spirit for the planters; and within the first ten or twelve years of the last century, there appeared Rev. Messrs. Blair, Adams and Gordon, three pious missionaries from England, who engaged in the difficult duty of instructing six or seven thousand souls spread over an area, equal to a hundred miles square. At that period, "few of those who were born or had grown up to manhood in the Colony, could read; fewer even of the better sort could write;" and they "were almost utter strangers to any public worship of the Deity." The people were nominally Presbyterians, Lutherans, French Calvinists, Roman Catholics, Quakers and Episcopalians. These last, the "High Church" party, were rendered by acts of government, triumphant over the non-conformists, and allowed, for more than sixty years, among other acts of tyranny, to exact even a fee from every one of their ministers, who solemnized a marriage. The people were wakeful to the voice of both public and private teaching; and if the contest of the religious antagonists excited animosities, which length of days were not fully able to subdue, "it promoted a freedom of thought and spirit of inquiry among the people; it sharpened their understandings, and became to some extent, a substitute for instruction."

The year 1715 may be accounted an epoch in prospective improvement. Fifty-seven legislative acts were revised and re-enacted; many of which remain in force to the present day, and "are monuments of the political wisdom and legal learning of that time." They are the oldest statutes, which have outlived all subsequent changes. The colonial records,* antecedently mutilated and defective, appear from this period to be in regular series and in good order. The interests of enterprize and industry were encouraged; the government had become more settled; the field of education only lay uncultivated. There were perpetual collisions between the High Church party and the Dissenters; the Proprietors and provincials; the Indian tribes were always jealous and often hostile; pirates were frequently troublesome; the people were scattered and indigent; books were scarce and school teachers scarcer. The library of a common man seldom contained more than a Bible, Testament and Psalter; and numbers had neither.

The population and prosperity of the Colony began to increase rapidly after the Crown had received from the Lords Proprietors, in 1723, a surrender of their right to soil and signiory, and erected a Provincial administration. The courage of the High Church was emboldened; an act was passed for the preservation of Doct. Bray's library, a bequest to the interests of literature; and this appears to be all that was thought of to promote the cause of education. The ministers of the Gospel and the lawyers were almost the only men of letters in the Province, most of whom were educated in England, or its dominions. The one class had a few books on theological subjects, and perhaps some of the Greek and Roman classics, and the other a few treatises on law. These were settled in Edenton, Bath, Newbern, and Beaufort, the four only corporate towns in the Province—and these 'extremely small.' Gov. Johnston, in his speech to the Legislature, in 1736, laments that "no care was taken to inspire the youth with generous sentiments, worthy principles, or the least tincture of literature." To advance the interests of the High Church, the Province was divided by law into fourteen parishes, & provision made for erecting churches, and procuring ministers. There seems to have been about this time, short terms of private schools, and generally Presbyterian ministers were the teachers. "With them the poor young men, who wished to preach the Gospel or [illegible]ead the Law, received their humble education."† One evil, which appeared to be universal, was this:—men of letters and practical skill had never effectually tried their ingenuity to prepare a book suited to teach the first rudiments in learning. The famous Spelling Book of Thomas Dilworth, was not published in England, till 1740; nor was it generally introduced into the Colonies, till a much later period. Its merits were certified by Doctors in Divinity, learned Professors of Colleges and famous school-masters; and even the Muse sang in praise of its author.

The first printing press in the Province was set up at Newbern, in 1749, by Jas. Davis, from Virginia. Hitherto any document or paper was in manuscript. The Le[illegible]tive enactments, transcribed, were primarily [illegible] l to the people, at the next County [illegible] manner of the Anglo-Saxons in Eng[illegible] [illegible]hich had never been printed, were on [illegible]ets, in the hands of the inhabitants. [illegible]ned men were put into a commission [illegible]nt, in 1752, to revise and publish an [illegible] laws; it was handsomely printed [illegible] folio volume; and from the yellowish cast given to it by its leather binding, it received the homely name of *Yellow Jacket*, which it never lost. There were at that period, learned lawyers in the Province; Thomas Barker, who was in that commission, was one; and Thomas Childs, the Attorney-General, was another; and the number of clerical and legal men of learning was increasing.

It was expected of Gov. Dobbs, who was a man of letters and enterprize, that after he had taken the chair, there would be excited stronger emotions than had existed, in favor of popular education. The anticipation was not wholly disappointed. Something was done; yet in his address to the Legislature, in 1760, he says, "as the distresses of the times had retarded the establishment of public schools," he would propose that "the vestry in each parish be authorized to raise a limited sum, sufficient to pay a Parish-clerk and Register, qualified to act as a Schoolmaster and Reader when a clergyman could not be had." To this the House of Assembly replied, "that nothing could add to the sense they had *of the necessity of supporting schools.*" It was a time of war and emergency; and the government presently found it necessary to make certain military service "payable out of the fund appropriated to funding schools—to be repaid by a tax to be laid for that purpose." The money was not returned; and the Governor, in 1762, besought the House "to bestow their immediate attention to the establishment of schools." That body told him, in reply, "that there were large sums appropriated for the purchase of globes, and for the establishment of schools, which had been borrowed for the public service in the late war, under a suspending clause, till the king's pleasure be known, how the money was to be refunded." At this juncture no more was done, than to pass an act for the erection of a school house at Newbern; and the historian* tells us, that this was the first effectual act for the encouragement of literature.

As peace, the offspring of conquest, was shedding its benign influence over the country, educated and benevolent men promised themselves a cloudless dawn of science upon the Province. In Wilmington, a printing press, the second in the Province, was established in 1764 by Andrew Stewart. About the same time, Davis, the other printer, began to publish at Newbern a newspaper, entitled "The North Carolina Magazine, or Universal Intelligencer." It was a demi-sheet, in quarto pages, convenient to be bound. This was the first publication of the kind attempted in North Carolina, since its settlement. Stewart likewise began to publish a weekly paper, which he called "The North Carolina Gazette, or Weekly Post Boy." A controversy with the Crown, and another with the Regulators, had hardly subsided, when the ardent friends of literature were able to carry through the Legislature a charter for a College. It was to be established in Charlotte; and the act itself, which was passed in 1770, was transmitted to England for the king's sanction. It was not approved; times shortly became portentous; and Independence dissolved the connexion.

Literature was now at a low ebb. There were no more than two schools, the one at Newbern, and the other at Edenton, established with boards of Trustees. As there was no State House, the school-house of the former was sometimes occupied by the lower house of Assembly. Six were the whole number of Church-ministers; the Presbyterians had as many more, and the Quakers and Moravians, generally friends to learning, had severally six establishments.

When the people burst the chain that bound them to the parent State, they showed an equal passion for learning and for liberty. In their constitution of December 18, 1776, they were careful to declare, that "schools shall be established by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and that all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities." An immediate compliance with the provision, was prevented by the emergencies and ravages of war; and after its close, the State found its resources had been exhausted, and it had lost many of its educated and best men. The fortunes of the more wealthy had suffered loss or ruin; few were able to send their sons to the Northern Colleges for education, and were less able and less willing to send them for that purpose to England. In the whole State, there were only three schools, where the rudiments of a classical education could be acquired. Of these, the most prominent and useful one was kept by Doct. David Caldwell in Guilford county. Though there was no library attached to it, the students here were supplied with a few of the Greek and Latin classics, Euclid's Elements of Mathematics, Martin's Natural Philosophy, and Dr. Witherspoon's Lectures on Moral Philosophy. It was instituted soon after the war, and continued thirty years.

Six years after the Peace, the subject of Education was brought up in General Assembly. The preamble of the Bill reported, contains these excellent sentiments; "In all well regulated governments, it is the indispensable duty of every Legislature to consult the happiness of the rising generation, and to endeavor to fit them for an honorable discharge of the several duties of life, by paying the strictest attention to their education; and an University supported by permanent funds and well endowed, will have the most direct tendency to answer this purpose." Therefore, on the 11th of December, 1789, "THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA" was established by the Legislature. The Board of Trustees incorporated, consisted of forty gentlemen, the most learned and influential in the State. They had their first meeting, at Fayetteville, in November of the next year; and when organized, they made it their earliest business to devise the means needful for the support of the Institution, and to determine upon a place for its location.

Immediately after the University was chartered, the Legislature granted to the Trustees, all escheated property, and all arrearages due to the State, from receiving officers of the late and present governments up to January 1, 1783. Soon afterwards, Benjamin Smith gave the Board 20,000 acres of land; and the Legislature, in December, 1791, magnanimously loaned them $10,000, which was subsequently converted into a gift. Thus encouraged, the Trustees proceeded to establish the University on a commanding site at Chapel Hill. Shortly afterwards, generous individuals in the vicinity gave them 1,392 acres of land, embracing the area of the site itself; also Charles Gerard conveyed to them other 13,000 acres of valuable land; and in April 1796, General Thomas Person of Granville, made them a present of $1,025 in cash. In farther evidence of the inspiring interest generally taken in behalf of the Institution throughout the community, the ladies of Raleigh, for instance, presented it, in 1802, with an elegant pair of globes and a compass; and afterwards, the ladies of Newbern in like manner gave a quadrant, pledging themselves "never to be indifferent to the promotion of science, which so much strengthens the principles of virtue, imparts civility to manners, and embellishes the refinements of life." In additional aid to the University, $5,000 were drawn into its treasury in 1803—the fruits of two lotteries granted by law; in 1809, the Legislative assembly granted to the Trustees all confiscated estates—all moneys in executors' and administrators' hands, unclaimed by legatees or heirs; and all debts due to the State up to December 1799. Munificent gentlemen have replenished the Library by donations of valuable books; so that the property owned by the Corporation, and the sums received into their treasury, considerably exceed half a million of dollars; about a third part of which yields an annual income principally appropriated, with the tuition money, to remunerate the University Instructers.

The college edifices are three, so located as to form a hollow square, intervened by a large area or lawn; all constructed of brick, and all three stories, severally resting on high basements, which exhibit the appearance of a fourth story. The south one is 117 feet in length and 50 in width, exclusive of the projections. The other two, whose dimensions are a little less, stand on the east and west sides of the square, at a suitable distance, fronting each other. Person and Gerard Halls, constructed of brick, two stories in height, stand at the south-west and north-west angles of the square. The latter is used for all public exercises, including divine worship; the former is fitted up for the recitation of the classes, and the Professors' lectures. These are both large buildings, and well finished. There are also four dwelling houses occupied by the President and Professors, which are the property of the Corporation. The erection of a fourth College on the north side of the square is in contemplation; which, when it is built, will carry into effect the original design.

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* [illegible]cretary's office, State House, Raleigh.

† [illegible]). Murphy's Oration in 1827, befo[illegible] [illegible]cieties of the N. C. University.

* 2 F. X. Martin's Hist. N. Carolina, p. 194.

Chapel Hill is in the county of Orange, situated 28 miles west of Raleigh, N. C., and 340 miles (through Richmond, Va.) south-westerly of Washington city. The village and the University are coteporary in their rise and progression: and there may now be in the former thirty or forty houses. They are situated on each side of the stage road, which is one of the thoroughfares into the Western States. The 'Campus,' which embraces the immediate site of the Colleges, is quadrangular, walled with stone on its sides, and encloses fifty acres of ground. From its northern line, there is an avenue 350 feet wide, to the highway; and a section of ten or twelve acres in the southeasterly corner, is designed for a botanical garden. The location itself was selected with much well-advised discretion. The ground on which the Colleges stand, is elevated and dry; and so formed by nature as to turn the water from them, every way. On all sides stand numbers of lofty-spreading oaks, ornaments of nature's producing, which rise as sylvan bowers beneath a summer's sun, and form something like battlements to the attacks of tempests. But the principal considerations which united the minds of the Trustees on this place, were three-fold—the purity of the water, the salubrity of the air and the great healthfulness of the climate. Perhaps there can hardly be found a residence in the same latitude, where these form a more happy coalescence. The place however is central to the territory of the State and will ultimately be so to the population.

A college edifice being sufficiently completed late in 1794, to accommodate students, instruction was commenced on the 13th of the ensuing February. The first Professor was Rev. David Kerr, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. His assistant professor in the preparatory department was Samuel A. Holmes. In a short time there was a change, when Charles W. Harris, a graduate of New Jersey College, was elected to the professorship of Mathematics, for a single year, and he chose to execute the trust no longer. The orb of the University was then deeply obscured by clouds. Systems of a classical course, of particular instruction and of prudential government, were to be devised and fitted:—a work in which the exercise of practical wisdom was indispensable.

At this crisis, Mr. Joseph Caldwell was introduced to the notice of the Trustees. He was highly recommended for his talents, his scholarship and his piety, and his history deserves special notice. He was born April 21, 1773, at Lamington, New Jersey, near a branch of the Raritan, the day after the burial of his father, who had been a distinguished physician. His maternal grandfather, who was a Huguenot, left France in 1684, on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and sought an asylum in this country.—Young Caldwell, who exhibited an early and eager taste for literature, and a supreme respect for virtue entered the College at Princeton, at the age of fourteen. In proof of his superior scholarship and his moral excellence, he was appointed to deliver, at commencement, the Salutatory Oration in Latin. This was in 1791. He afterwards acquired so much reputation as a teacher in several places, that his *Alma Mater* elected him a tutor. From this trust he was called, in 1796, to a principal professorship in the University at Chapel Hill, a trust he executed with great ability nine years. The interests of the Institution brightened and flourished under his administration; and in 1804, the Trustees elected him President—the first gentleman they had ever elevated to that office. This chair he filled with great acceptance, to the time of his death in 1835, with the exception of four years, between 1812 and 1816, in which period, he retired of choice to a Professorship, for the sake of relief from cares and a greater opportunity to study Theology. Meantime the Presidency was exercised by the Rev. Robert H. Chapman. About the time Professor Caldwell was chosen again to that office, the College that gave him his Bachelor's degree, conferred upon him a Doctorate in Divinity, and he thenceforward took an elevated rank both among learned scholars and pious Divines.

When Mr. Caldwell first accepted the Professorship in 1796, the course of classic instruction had been only a few months over a year in progress; and every thing of interest to the Institution and its students, crowded upon his consideration. The College at Princeton was his exemplar; and the classes, as they rose, were arranged into Seniors, Juniors, Sophomores and Freshmen; the text books were selected, and a course of studies adopted, quite in consonance with the usage in the Colleges of New England. The first anniversary commencement was in 1798, when he conferred on nine young gentlemen the Bachelor's degree. The greatest good of the University was always the engrossing object of his heart; his perseverence was such as never tired; and in the Summer vacation of 1811, he travelled over the State and procured subscriptions in aid of its funds to the amount of $12,000. This success, through the bounty of individuals, paid tribute to his influence, gave courage to the friends of science, and attracted a greater number of students to the University. He raised the grade of scholarship, and convinced the public of the peculiar advantages and honor of a collegiate education.

In 1821, the Board of Trustees was enlarged to sixty-five: the Governor being *ex officio* their President, and all vacancies occurring, the two Houses of Assembly filled by a joint ballot. To replenish the library, and form cabinets, Dr. Caldwell, under the patronage of the Trustees, visited Europe in 1824, and procured a very valuable Philosophical Apparatus, wrought under his own inspection, and obtained a considerable addition to the Library. There has since been added a cabinet of Minerals, which was purchased at Vienna. Dr. Caldwell has been called 'the father of the University;' his connexion with it was nearly forty years; his sepulchre is in the vicinity of the College; and his praises are in all the region.

The Classic Course is fully prescribed and annually published. To be admitted into the Freshman Class, the applicant must in general be sixteen years of age, and sustain an approved examination in the English, Latin and Greek languages, and Latin prosody; in Mair's Introduction or Andrews' Exercises; in 5 books of Cæsar's Commentaries; in Gould's edition of extracts from the first six books of Ovid's Metamorphoses; in Virgil's Bucolic's, and six first books of the Æneid; in Sallust, in Greca Minora, or the Greek Reader; in Arithmetic, and in ancient and modern Geography.

The Studies of the Freshmen are Livy, Virgil, Greca Majora, Algebra, Cicero, Geometry, and Exercises in writing Latin.

Those of the Sophomores are, Greca Majora, Ho[illegible] Logarithms [illegible] Differential and Integral [illegible] Latin.

Those of the Juniors are, Tacitus, Exercises [illegible] Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, [illegible] Astronomy, Logic, [illegible] History.

[illegible] study Chemistry and Mineralogy, [illegible] Economy, Moral Philosophy, [illegible] Greca Majora, Technology, Exercises in Latin [illegible] Astronomy, French, Mental Philosophy, National and Constitutional Laws, Chemistry and Geology and Horace's Art of Poetry.

[illegible] A regular course of Lectures on Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, illustrated by experiments [illegible] examination of specimens, is delivered [illegible] by the Professor of Chemistry and [illegible] Lectures in other departments of Natural [illegible] with lectures and experiments [illegible] Mathematics.

[illegible]

[illegible]my, and Moral Philosophy; Bigelow on Technology; Abercrombie on Mental Philosophy; and Chancellor Kent on National and Constitutional Law.

The instruction is committed to nine Teachers, who devote their whole time to the University, and constitute The Faculty.

1. Hon. David L. Swain, LL. D. is President and Professor of National and Constitutional Law. He also gives instruction in Mental and Moral Philosophy and in Political Economy. He is a native of Buncombe county, N. C., between forty and forty-five years of age. He was for a period a student in the University; he then read law at Raleigh, in that State, where he was admitted to the Bar. He commenced his professional practice in his own county, in which he was permitted however to pursue it a few years only, before he was commissioned to a seat on the Superior Court Bench, from which he was elected Governor of the State. Next he was chosen to the Presidency of the University; for which, his strength of intellect, his acquaintance with human nature, and this weight of character were qualifications every where acknowledged. Few men have his capacity to make giant acquisitions from books, and fewer his faculty of success in an easy and judicious management of the students. By well-timed pains-taking and a constant regard for their highest good, he persuades them, as they are the sons of family and privilege, always to be emulous of character and scholarship. In return, they cheerfully render him the meed of true and exalted respect, so much his due. Of the sciences in his department of instruction, he is a learned master; and though he makes no profession, as a church-member, his supreme regard for religion, and his orthodox lectures to the students on Bible history, present a surer test of the excellent principles which he makes the standard of his faith and the rule of his life.

2. Rev. Elisha Mitchell, D. D. is Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. His native place was Litchfield, Connecticut; and he was a graduate in 1813, at Yale College. Most of the next year he was a student in Theology at Andover, Mass. Two years his *Alma Mater* employed him as a Tutor; and being licensed to preach the gospel, he was elected in 1817 to the Professorship of Mathematics in this University. Thorough as he truly is in all the College branches of study, he is esteemed most highly for his superior learning in those of the department he now fills. He has published a short system of Chemistry & Geology, which is used by the students as text books. He is a sound evangelical divine of the Presbyterian faith, and an excellent preacher. His doctorate in divinity, he received from the University of Alabama. He is a gentleman of New England manners, accessible, cordial, sedate; and his learned acquaintances assign to him high rank in all the sciences.

3. Rev. James Phillips, A. M. is Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. This gentleman was born and educated in England; he is a Presbyterian Clergyman. The reputation he acquired as a man of science, prominently served to advance him to a Professorship in the University. He is a true lover of literature and shines in its several spheres.

4. John D. B. Hooper, A. M. is Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and of French. He was born in Wilmington, N. C., graduated at this University in 1831, and in 1836, advanced to his present Professorship. He is of Episcopalian profession—a gentleman eminent for his abilities and scholarship; always at home in the Roman tongue, and a remarkably good French linguist.

5. Manual Fetter, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature, is from New York—a graduate and master of arts at Columbia College. He is thoroughly skilled in the idiomatic dialects and attic literature of the ancient Grecians, and has been Professor six or seven years. His high standing as a critical instructor deservedly receives special consideration.

6. Rev. Will'm M. Green, A. M. is Professor of Rhetoric and Logic:—a native of Wilmington, N. C., and in 1818 a graduate at this University. He is an Episcopalian clergyman, urbane in his manners, and said to be a very chaste and correct writer and accomplished speaker. He fills his professional chair much to the credit of himself and the Institution.

7. Rev. Charles M. F. Deems, A. M., a graduate, in 1839, of Dickinson College, Carlisle, is Adjunct Professor of Rhetoric and Logic. This additional establishment evinces what ample provision is made and emulation manifested in favor of composition and oratory. Mr. Deems is a young minister of the Methodist persuasion—of glowing mind and free utterance.—Blessed with fine intellectual powers, a brilliant imagination and a benign temperament, he is calculated to be both a popular Preacher and Professor.

8. William H. Owen, A. M. is a Tutor of Ancient Languages. He was born in Henry county, Va., was a graduate of this University, in the class of 1833; and two years afterwards, the Trustees elected him to a Tutorship. To qualify him for his sphere of trust, he possesses a retentive memory, and a discriminating mind,—he is thoroughly read in the science of grammar, and always manifests a very anxious desire that those whose pupilage passes under his tuition, may excel in their studies and be real scholars. Were his health equal to his mind and his learning, he need thank no man for encomiums.

9. Ralph H. Graves, A. M., is Tutor of Mathematics. His birth-place was in Granville county, N. C. His fame as a Mathematician, he acquired while a Sophister in College; and in 1837, the Trustees elected him a tutor in that department.

These are the members of the Faculty—always accessible to the students, alway frank and courteous to Strangers. The former are treated as young gentlemen; none of them, not even the Freshmen are accounted underlings to those in higher classes, according to usages in ancient times at our oldest Colleges. All the Faculty receive competent salaries; the President and three or four of the Professors are furnished by the Trustees with dwelling-houses. The Tutors have their rooms in the College-buildings.

The religious character of the University is evangelical or orthodox—not sectarian. Morning and evening prayers are strictly attended daily by professors and students; and special regard is paid to the Sabbath and Divine worship; to the morals of the students and their deportment. There is a Legislative statute, which makes it penal for any person at Chapel Hill, or within two miles of it, either to retail spiritous liquors, to sell any goods, wares or merchandize to a student of the University; or to exhibit any theatrical, sleight of hand or equestrian performances, or ropedancing, without license in writing from the Faculty; and all games of chance are strictly forbidden by law. So faithfully are these provisions carried into effect, that no spiritous liquors nor wines can be purchased there by a student; or even a stranger, without a Physician's certificate. Every student is likewise strictly forbidden by College-laws to have any spiritous or fermented liquors in his room, to keep fire-arms or any dangerous weapon, or to engage in any game of hazard. On the contrary, all encouragement is given to promote learning, and practice the moral virtues. Young men, natives of the State, able to produce evidence of talents, studious habits, and exemplary morals, have their tuition and room-rent free if they can not pay [illegible] privilege. The students [illegible] and recitations [illegible] sixteen times in every week; and actually pass nine months in the year at the University. [illegible]

[illegible] University are two Literary Societies, the Dialectic and Philanthropic, instituted in 1795, and to one or the other belong all the College students. There are two classes of members, *regular* and *honorary*. They have their exhibitions [illegible] an older member to deliver an address in the Chapel before the [illegible] on the day preceding the annual Commencement. [illegible] 12,000 volumes [illegible]

[illegible] The University Commencement is on the first Thursday [illegible] that the students may [illegible] their six weeks' vacation [illegible] the sultry season [illegible] in more southern latitudes [illegible] the students reside. The other vacation [illegible] before the close of each [illegible] public examination of the [illegible] Committee, and strangers [illegible] These examinations [illegible] by the Professors [illegible] and sufficiently extended. [illegible] examined in all the authors [illegible] To myself, present [illegible]

a little more close and persevering application of the students, would render them equal to the best. At all times during my extended visit there, even in the last days of the session, the deportment of the students was remarkably good and exemplary.

The Commencement anniversary is an occasion of exciting and public interest. The last one was the 45th; and it brought together the most learned and influential in the State. A band of music was procured from Richmond, Virginia, to exhilarate and grace the scene. In the afternoons and evenings preceding, there were rhetorical exercises; such as declamations by selected students from the lower classes; an oration before the two Societies; and a sermon to the Seniors. Of the 33 in the graduating Class, ten only had parts, and these were all orations. The subjects, after the Salutatory in Latin, were, 'Moral Influence of Science;'—'Rage for Novelty;'—'Resources of North Carolina;'—'Gradual Improvement of Man,'—'Considerations sur l' Influence intellectuelle de la France'—in French;—'Virtue and Intelligence, the Safeguard of Liberty;'—'Decline of Morals in our Country;'—'Connexion between Intellectual and Moral Cultivation;'—'The Bonds of Society'—with the *Valedictory* Addresses. The compositions exhibited undoubted marks of genius and maturity of style; and the speaking was energetic and graceful. The whole number of students, the last year, (1843) was 174, namely, resident graduates, 3; Seniors, 33; Juniors, 44; Sophomores, 44; Freshmen, 39; Irregulars, 11; the whole number of those who have gone through a classic course and received a Batchelor's degree, are 736; and it is stated that as many others have, since the collegiate instruction first commenced, been *matriculates*, and for longer or shorter periods, been taught in different branches of science. The annual expenses of a student at the University, will not exceed two hundred dollars, though the tuition be $50, and the board of 40 weeks, $100 of the amount. In fact, board may be had at the Steward's hall, at eight dollars by the month, equal to that "furnished at the tables of the most respectable boarding house in any of the neighboring villages."

Such is the University of North Carolina, which has been a seat of science and literature nearly half a century. In the rise and progress of this institution, posterity may perceive what is due to men of letters and public spirit. Through their efforts and bounty, in the Legislature and in the community, 736 young gentlemen, three fourths of whom were probably North Carolinians, have received a classical education, and as many more been refreshed by the waters of the same public fountain. If a due proportion of graduates has not gone into the learned professions, and if comparatively few are burning lights at the altars of religion, they have added fresh wreaths to the rising glory of literature. Not only have Legislatures, Supreme Courts of judicature and other places of official trust been ornamented by them and benefited by their services; numbers have vied for the palm in the halls of the national government. They have trimmed the lamps their fathers lighted; and given strength and vigor to the enterprize their predecessors so perseveringly espoused.

A system of Common Schools has likewise been established under the auspices of their excellent Constitution. To give it efficiency commensurate with its provisions, has been found to require length of time as well as untiring effort. A community cannot be effectually moved in a day. Habits which have prevailed through generations, are stubborn. Common Education, to be successful, must be fashionable and popular, as well as seen to be useful. To accomplish an object so great and important, districts must be formed, school-houses erected, individual families make sacrifices, and the private pocket contribute.—The free and common-schools of New England claim an antiquity of nearly two centuries. Their interests have long been deeply ingrained into the law, the heart and the life of the people. If they will recollect the merits of their forefathers in respect to education, they will not look with obloquy upon others who have the whole work to accomplish in a single age. For what State, in like circumstances, has in fact, done more in behalf of learning since the Revolution, than North Carolina? It has been her allotment to begin, as well as to achieve; and good success has been her warrant of future encouragement. To sixty-five men, the Trustees of the University, is to some extent given in charge the interests of education. They are resident in different parts of the State, and would in general adorn any community. Were Northern men of letters more fully conversant with them, their literary institutions and teachers; had they more personal acquaintance and familiar intercourse with each other, and were there more reciprocity felt in the same exalted cause; would not the effect give to members of the American family more fraternal mutuality of sentiment and feeling? Yes, if Northern students of slender constitutions were to pass their winters at the University of N. Carolina, they could pursue the same classic course, and would lose no time though they return; while they enlarge their acquaintances and local knowledge, try the climate, and probably improve their healths. For like reasons, Southern young men might pass summers advantageously at the Northern Colleges; and thus a foundation be laid in early life to dissolve prejudices and inspire a spirit of fraternity among citizens of this Great Republic, whether they fade under a Northern, or burn under a Southern sun.

W. D. W.

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered by the Court at its present term:

By Ruffin, C. J., in Jones *v.* Thomas, from Henderson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Gary and others *v.* Cannon, in Equity, from Northampton, declaring that there is no error in the decree appealed from. Also, in den on demise of Pace *v.* Staton, from Henderson, reversing judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Bryant, from Granville, affirming the judgment below.

By Daniel, J., in Devinney *v.* Wells, from Rutherford, directing a new trial. Also, in Whit *v.* Ray, from Yancey, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Patton, from Henderson, arresting the judgment.

By Gaston, J., in Morrisey *v.* Love, from Duplin, directing a new trial. Also, in Beam *v.* Blanton & Clark, in Equity, from Cleaveland, declaring that the slave was purchased by Clark as agent of plaintiff, and directs an inquiry. Also, in Miller *v.* Hart, from Davidson, declaring that there is error in setting aside the report. Also, in Harper *v.* Miller, from Caldwell, directing the order reversing the appeal from the County Court to be reversed. Also, in Lunn *v.* Johnson, in Equity, from Davie, directing a reference. Also, in Bailey *v.* Washbourn, from Rutherford, affirming the judgment below.—*Raleigh Register.*

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The following arrangement has been made by the Judges for riding the Spring Circuits of 1844:

1. Edenton,	Judge Bailey.
2. Newbern,	[illegible]
3. Raleigh,	Pearson.
4. Hillsboro',	Dick.
5. Wilmington,	Manly.
6. Salisbury,	Battle.
7. Morganton,	Settle.

Raleigh Register.

Expresses and Mails.—In a debate, in Congress the other day, on the Postage Reform, Mr. Lee, of Buffalo, in illustration of the present state of the Government facilities for the transmission of intelligence, said in his place, that the Governor's Message was brought to Buffalo, by Pomeroy's Express, [illegible] *hours* in advance of the mail! and yet [illegible] tried in the District Court of [illegible] in this city, next week [illegible], for some alleged [illegible] Law! [illegible] illustration of the com[illegible] Office as at present [illegible] public conveyance, the [illegible] earnest advocates for reform con[illegible] desire. And yet, with such facts as these every day staring the Postmaster General in the face, he goes on gravely recommending Congress to keep up the [illegible] system, not only of keeping letters on the road until their news is old, but making people pay enormous postage on them [illegible]. When will the [illegible] be over?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Double Dealing.—While our neighbor of the Enquirer, is pressing the claims of Mr. Van Buren to Southern votes, on the plea, that he is a Free Trade man, the "Old Hunkers" of Pennsylvania have taken a totally different ground. They maintain that he is in favor of protection, as the following extract from the Harrisburg Argus, in reply to the Enquirer, will show:

"We tell him frankly, that his efforts to array the Democratic party against the principle of incidental protection, are destroying the party in this State. We tell him plainly, that the doctrine of protection that he repudiates will never be relinquished by the Democracy of Pennsylvania. We tell him bluntly, that our State will turn its back against any man who is not for incidental protection in raising revenue by tariff, sufficient, with the proceeds of the public lands, to defray an economical administration of the Government. Let the Enquirer cease this war upon the tariff. Enough has been said already, *aye*, it may prove that too much has been said. Every expression upon this subject, coming from as high and authoritative a source as the Richmond Enquirer, goes to the vitals of our party in this State like a dagger to the heart."

What is Mr. Van Buren? Is he a Tariff man, or is he not? Does he possess no *principles* at all? If he has any, why does he not come out and let us know what they are, before he presumes to ask for our votes? Let him give some opinion that will suit all latitudes. This shuffling and double dealing will render both sides suspicious. One or the other must be cheated.—*Rich. Whig.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 31.

Brandy, peach,	30 a 33	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	30 a 33	Mackerel, hf. bl. No. 1,	$7 25
Bacon,	6¼ a 7		
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Molasses,	25 a 30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oats,	30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	9 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	9 a 9¼	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	50 a 55	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 21½	" Loaf,	14 a 15
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4½	Salt, (bushel,)	50 a 60
Feathers,	20 a 25	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	$1 10 a $1 20	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box,	$12½
" dry,	10	Tobacco, leaf,	2½ a 3
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	75 a 80
Lard,	7 a 7½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lime,	$1½ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10. 18 to 19 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—The receipts of Cotton in this market on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week were quite large, and the article sold at very irregular prices. On Wednesday at 8 to 8¼, on Thursday at 8¼ to 8½, and on Friday at 8¾ to 9. Monday and yesterday there has been but little Cotton in market: the sales on Monday were at 9 to 9⅛, and yesterday sales were made at 8¾ to 9 30.

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 24.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 7 25 a 7 75; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 25 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 00 a 2 25.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine is selling at the moment at 1 90, being a little advance from last week's price. Tar is also up a little, sold yesterday at $1.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber is sold pretty readily at about what the article has gone at for some weeks, say from 5 to 6 for mill kinds, and 6½ to 7 for shipping qualities. There are sales of lumber reported as follows: flooring boards at 7¾, wide boards at 5½, scantling at 4½. R. O. hhd. staves, dressed, have brought 8 to 10 dls. lately, and same sort, rough, 7 dls. Ordinary shipping shingles bring 1½ to 2¼ per M.

Bacon.—Sales at 7 to 7½ hog round. Pork is worth 4½ to 5 cts. Sales of rice at 2¼.

CHERAW MARKET—January 23.

Bacon 6 a 6½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 7½ a 9; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 50 a 5 00; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At New York, Cotton rose on the arrival of the Steamer ¼ cent, but remains still rather lower than the highest point. Holders in high spirits.

At Charleston, Cotton had fallen before the arrival of the Steamer, after which it advanced to ¼ cent higher than it had been during the season. Sales 8 to 10½. Corn 40 to 52. Flour 4 75 to 5.

At Augusta, Cotton 7¾ to 9. Columbia, 8¼ to 9¼.
At Columbus, Cotton 6 to 9½. At Macon 7 to 8½.
Total receipts of cotton, 878,647 bales, against 1,161,120 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Jan'y 27, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Post Boy in tow, with Goods for sundry merchants of this place; and for P. Thompson, J. Cowles, C. McLeran, H. A. London, Richmond Co., D. E Scoed, T. H. McRorie, Lexington Co., Cross & Boger, Jenkins & Biles, J. & W. Murphy, Hargrave & Gaither, A. Hunt, W. Beal & Co., Salisbury Co., R. Tucker, Gov. Morehead, Hugh Waddell, Mrs. Cameron, J. N. Waddell, Geo. Moore, J. H. Thompson, and T. Loring, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

January 17.—Brig Francis from Boston. 18.—Brigs Mentor from Porto'Rico, Fox from Guadaloupe; Schr. Ann from Long Island. 20.—Brigs Nonpareil from Kingston, Ja., John Crosby from Martinique, Schr. Alaric from New York. 22.—Brig Osceola from Martinique; Schrs. Patmos from Beaufort, N. C., Gen. Tacon from New York, Sterling from do., Robt. Treat from do.

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees, Lee & Babcock, &c.,) and C. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, Hanover Square, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confin[illegible] their attention entirely and exclusively [illegible] article, L. & B. are enabled not [illegible] more extensive and beautiful assortment [illegible] to be found elsewhere, (there being [illegible] establishment for Prints in the United [illegible]) [illegible] always at prices as low, *and generally* [illegible] those of houses whose attention [illegible] divided among a large variety of articles.

[illegible] embracing *Some Thousands of Different Patterns and Colorings*, including a splendid assortment of French Prints, comprises all the latest [illegible] styles, to which will be constantly added [illegible] new and desirable patterns as they appear [illegible] market, besides many which will be printed exclusively for their own sales.

Purchasers [illegible] this article will find it to their interest [illegible] this Stock before buying their Prints. If they [illegible] purchase, they will at least have the advantage of seeing all the new styles, and learning the lowest market prices.

[illegible] Catalogues [illegible] of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, are put into the hands of buyers.

ORDERS.

As L. & B. will keep this great assortment at all seasons of the year, they will, of course, be able to execute orders even in the depth of winter, (when [illegible] establishments here have no stock of goods,) in the best manner, and they solicit the attention of dealers [illegible] this very unusual advantage, which their establishment offers.

Terms.—All goods are charged at net cash prices, as per Catalogue, which will be sent with all goods [illegible], and if time is given, interest is added.

New York, Nov. 15, 1843. 64-1y-pd

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

DEATH OF JUDGE GASTON.

Most of our readers are doubtless already aware of the great loss our State has sustained in the death of this great and good man which is thus feelingly announced by the Raleigh Register:—

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER OF JAN. 26.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

We have never been called to the performance of a more painful duty, than falls to our lot in announcing the sudden death of the Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, which occurred in this City on Tuesday last. He was in the enjoyment of his usual health the morning of that day, and took his seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, now in session in the Capitol. He was taken suddenly ill, and removed to the house of Mrs. Taylor, but improved so much during the day as to remove all apprehensions of danger. About 8 o'clock in the evening, while engaged in earnest conversation with the Governor, Judge Ruffin, and some other friends, he complained of a sudden return of the attack, fell back and expired without a struggle.

This afflicting dispensation of Providence is yet too recent, to be fully realized; and the feeling of gloom which pervades our community, is rather the stupor consequent upon sudden and undefined calamity, than the calm and lasting grief which succeeds an irreparable loss. It is doing no injustice to the living to mourn the dead, even if we mourn them as those whose places may not soon be filled again: and who may estimate the loss which has been sustained in this sudden bereavement? We would not intrude our sympathies upon those whose grief is too sacred for human consolation; but there is a public loss which we share equally with every citizen of the State. For forty years he has been the ornament of his profession—the idol of his friends—the admiration of all who knew him. The able jurist, the upright Judge, the elegant and accomplished scholar, the urbane and polished gentleman, the meek and dignified christian, he has gone down from among us like the sun at sea, leaving the brightness of his noontide splendor to be equalled only by the milder radiance which shall linger and play like a halo of beauty around his memory.

On the receipt of intelligence of this great calamity, the following proceedings took place in this town:—

Friday, January 26, 1844.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, and such citizens of the County of Cumberland as were casually in town, convened to take order in regard to the lamented death of the Hon. William Gaston,

Thomas N. Cameron, Esq., Magistrate of Police, was called to the Chair, and John W. Wright appointed Secretary.

On motion of the Hon. Henry Potter, a Committee consisting of nine gentlemen, was appointed by the Chair, to report to this meeting resolutions expressive of the sense of this community; viz:

Hon. Henry Potter,	John Smith, sen.,
John Huske,	Thos. L. Hybart,
Edward L. Winslow,	Warren Winslow,
Charles T. Haigh,	Edward J. Hale.
Duncan G. MacRae,	

The Committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, The Citizens of the Town of Fayetteville have received with unfeigned sorrow, the intelligence of the sudden death of the Hon. William Gaston, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, who, through a long and eminent career, has added lustre to the reputation of his native State, to whose people he was endeared by all the virtues that adorn both the public and private walks of life, and by whom he was regarded as emphatically North Carolina's great and good man!

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. William Gaston, the State of North Carolina has lost her brightest ornament, the Judiciary a great and good Judge, the Country at large one who shone in her public councils, and a large circle of relatives and friends, a gentleman esteemed and beloved for every quality which can exalt human nature.

Resolved, That this community sympathize with their fellow citizens in other parts of the State in this melancholy bereavement, and would thus convey to the State and the Country their high admiration of the character and services of their illustrious fellow citizen, and their deep sense of the loss they have sustained in his death.

Resolved, That as a feeble testimonial of our grief, we will wear the usual badge of Mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to forward a copy of these proceedings to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the newspapers of this town and in the "Newbernian."

The question being on the adoption of the Report, The Hon. Henry Potter rose, and paid a feeling and eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased whom he had known intimately for more than forty years, and to whose character, as a Lawyer, a Statesman, a Judge, and a man, he bore the testimony of his highest admiration.

Warren Winslow, Esq. (who was in Raleigh at the time of the melancholy occurrence,) followed, and added to the expression of his profound veneration for the character of Judge Gaston, a detail of the interesting incidents immediately preceding his death.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Chairman of this meeting, with Messrs. John W. Wright, Charles T. Haigh and John W. Sandford, were appointed the committee under the last resolution.

The meeting then adjourned.

THOS. N. CAMERON, *Chairman.*
John W. Wright, *Secretary.*

MEETING OF THE BAR.

At a meeting of the Members of the Bar and the Officers of the Court, at the Court Room in Fayetteville, on Saturday, January 29th, 1844, on motion, Thomas L. Hybart, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Wm. B. Wright requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be, to take into consideration the death of the late Hon. William Gaston, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and to express to the family, and to the State at large, their feelings at the sad bereavement, &c. On motion, a Committee, consisting of James C. Dobbin, Warren Winslow, and David Reid, Esqrs., were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of this meeting.

This Committee reported as follows:—

The members of the Fayetteville Bar, and Officers of the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, deeply impressed with the intelligence of the death of the late venerable and venerated Judge Gaston, of our Supreme Court; having ever viewed his character as one combining in an eminent degree those ennobling qualities that adorn the Statesman, the Judge, and the Christian, and profoundly sensible of the sad bereavement the Bar, the State, and Society have sustained, in this mysterious and unexpected dispensation of Providence,—have felt constrained, from a sense of justice to departed merit, to pay at *least* the small tribute of a *public expression* of their admiration for his rare virtues, and their grief at his sudden death: Therefore

Resolved, That this meeting cordially respond to the recommendation of the members of the Bar of the Supreme Court, and in testimony of their respect for the memory of the deceased, they will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That the Honorable Robert Strange be requested to deliver a eulogium on the character and virtues of the deceased, during the next Term of our Superior Court.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland, forward to the family of Judge Gaston a copy of these proceedings, signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion, the Town papers were requested to publish the proceedings.

THOS. L. HYBART, *Chairman.*
Wm. B. Wright, *Secretary.*

MEETING OF THE BAR OF THE SUPREME COURT AT RALEIGH.

At a meeting of the Members of the Bar of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, held at the Court Room in the Capitol, on Wednesday the 25th January, 1844,

On motion of Mr. Henry, the Hon. William A. Graham was called to the Chair, and Charles Manly, Esq. appointed Secretary.

The Chairman announced that the meeting was called, in consequence of the sudden death, on the evening of yesterday, of the Honorable WILLIAM GASTON, one of the Judges of the Court, and to take such action as this melancholy event rendered proper. And thereupon, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Strange, Mr. Badger, Mr. Henry, Mr. Manly, Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Mordecai, were appointed a Committee to consider and report to the meeting the action proper to be taken thereon. Mr. Badger subsequently reported from the Committee, the following Preamble and Resolutions, and recommended their adoption:

This Meeting of the Members of the Bar of the Supreme Court have learned with profound grief the melancholy and totally unexpected bereavement which the Court and the Country, have sustained in the death of the Honorable William Gaston. Struck down suddenly by the hand of God in the midst of his judicial labors—dying, as he had lived, in the enlightened and devoted service of his Country—enriched by learning and adorned by eloquence, with the choicest gifts—ennobled by that pure integrity and that firm and undeviating pursuit of right, which only an ardent and animating religious faith can bestow and adequately sustain; and endeared to the hearts of all that knew him, by those virtues which diffuse over the social circle all that is cheerful, refined and benevolent, he has left behind him a rare and happy memory, dear alike to his brethren, his friends and his Country.

While we are conscious of our inability adequately to express our feelings on this mournful occasion, it is yet in some degree consolatory to offer to the memory of our beloved and venerated friend, the usual tribute of affection and respect. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. William Gaston, late a Judge of the Supreme Court, the Bench, the Bar, and the whole people of North Carolina have sustained a loss which can neither be supplied nor forgotten.

Resolved, That the Members of this Meeting will wear, and that they recommend to their professional brethren throughout the State to wear, the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the surviving Judges be respectfully requested to attend, and that the members of the Bar will attend, the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Chief Justice, be respectfully requested to transmit a copy of these Proceedings to the family of the deceased, and to express to them, the sincere condolence of the Members of the Meeting in the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That the Attorney General be requested to present these proceedings to the Supreme Court at their next Meeting, and request that they be entered upon the Minutes of the Court.

And the said Preamble and Resolutions having been read, were unanimously adopted, and the Meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Ch'n.
Charles Manly, Sec'y.

Thursday, 12 o'clock.

On the opening of the Court, the Attorney General rose and said:

Sir: The request of my brethren in attendance at this term, makes it my duty to inform your Honors of their proceedings, on hearing, to them, the afflicting intelligence of the death of the Hon. William Gaston, your associate on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State, and to ask that the same may be placed on the minutes of the Court.

Judge Gaston, at the meeting of the Court had every appearance of health; giving to the community a confident expectation that his services would be prolonged, yet for many years: Our hopes are at an end! It hath pleased a merciful Providence to cut short his existence. On Tuesday, Judge Gaston came into Court—in health—went through a case requiring close and constant application. His notes demonstrate his attention. At the usual hour the Court adjourned. At 8 o'clock, his death was announced; the members of the bar, and the officers of the Court, except a few not having heard of his illness.

I cannot speak of Judge Gaston as he deserves to be spoken of. His eulogy is on the lips of the whole country. The force of his example will perpetuate his praise.

The ways of Heaven, how inexorable are they, to teach us our nothingness, as well to wean us from life! Our most useful citizens, our nearest relations and our dearest friends, are snatched away, impelling us to rely only on Him, who pervadeth and sustaineth all things.

You know (addressing himself to the C. Justice) the manner of his death.* Sorrow often produces its consolation. I was present when Judge Gaston died. That he lived constantly mindful of the grave, I have no doubt. The evening before he departed this life, in conversation with a friend, he mentioned that death had to him, no terrors—that the years he had numbered, were but so many steps in the completion of the journey assigned him by his Master, and that he rejoiced that his armour would soon be put off. Up to the moment of his dissolution, his mind was cheerful—entertaining, and instructing his friends on moral subjects. His last sentence impressed upon them the absolute necessity, to enable us to be either useful here, or happy hereafter, of an abiding belief in a Being, present every where, knowing the intent and understanding the imagination of the heart—who is Almighty, bringing man into judgment after death, rewarding him for his deeds. Before his voice had died upon the ear—"he was not!" "He had gone to his rest!"

Chief Justice Ruffin, on behalf of the Court, responded, with very great emotion:

The Court unites with the Bar, in lamenting the calamity which has fallen on us; and is ready to concur in whatever may honor the memory of our deceased Brother, or express a sympathy with his bereaved family.

The loss indeed, is that of the whole Country; and it will doubtless be deeply felt and deeply deplored by the whole Country. But to us, who have been connected with him here, it is peculiarly severe.

Having been closely associated in private intercourse, and in the discharge of a common public duty, for the last ten years, we have had the best means of knowing and appreciating his personal virtues, his abilities, his attainments, and judicial services.

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*Judge Ruffin was at the bed-side of the deceased when he died.

We know, that he was indeed, a good man and a great Judge.

His assistance in the discharge of our official duties, is cheerfully and gratefully acknowledged by us, who have survived him. In our opinion, his worth, as a minister of justice, and expounder of the laws, was inestimable; and we feel that as a personal friend, his loss cannot be supplied.

The Court directs the proceedings of the Bar to be entered on the minutes, and will, in the other respects, comply with the requests expressed in them.

The Court then adjourned.

The County Court of Moore was in session at Carthage on the receipt of intelligence of the death of Judge Gaston, when the Bar met and passed resolutions of respect, and the Court adjourned.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—The Governor has summoned this body (says the Raleigh Register,) to attend on the 12th February, to appoint members of the Board of Internal Improvement, and also a Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Gaston.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of a portion of the Whig Party, assembled at the Town Hall on Wednesday Evening the 24th instant, Dr. Benjamin Robinson was called to the Chair, and Arch'd A. T. Smith appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chair, on motion of Walter Draughon it was agreed to appoint a Committee of five to report Resolutions for the action of the meeting. Whereupon, Edward J. Hale, W. Draughon, Wm. J. Anderson, Henry Lilly, and Alex'r McLauchlin, were appointed, who reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to-wit:—

Resolved, That this meeting ratifies, with high gratification and perfect unanimity, the resolutions of the Whig Convention held at Raleigh on the 7th ult.; heartily approving, as it does, the nomination of Clay and Graham,—the principles of the Whig Creed therein avowed,—and the recommendations of party organization in the several counties.

Resolved, That the time has come when we should carry into effect that recommendation of party organization; and that therefore a Committee of five persons be appointed by the Chair, to draw up the Constitution of *the Clay Club of Cumberland*, with a request to report the same at an adjourned meeting to be held at this place on Monday evening the 29th instant.

Resolved, further, That a Committee of Seven be appointed by the Chair, to renew the invitation heretofore extended to Mr. Clay, to visit this place in the course of his contemplated tour from New Orleans to Raleigh. And that said Committee make known the result of their invitation as soon as it shall have been ascertained, that, if favorable, we may make such arrangements as may comport with the respect due to "the first living Statesman and Patriot of the age."

Committee appointed under the 2d Resolution, Wm. B. Wright, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Jas. T. Gilliam, Wm. J. Anderson, and W. Draughon. Committee under the 3d Resolution, E. J. Hale, E. L. Winslow, C. T. Haigh, J. W. Wright, Dr. B. Robinson, Jonathan Evans, and Col. Alexander Elliott.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Monday night the 29th instant, at 7 o'clock.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON, *Chairman*.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *Sec'y*.

At an adjourned meeting of the Whig Party, in the Town Hall, on Monday Evening the 29th inst., Dr. Robinson being absent, E. L. Winslow, Esq. was called to the Chair.

Mr. Hale from the Committee to renew the invitation to Mr. Clay, reported, that that duty had been performed.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee heretofore appointed to prepare the Constitution for the Clay Club, submitted the following Report, to-wit:—

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1st. This Association shall be styled THE CLAY CLUB OF CUMBERLAND.

Article 2d. This Association will endeavor, by all fair and honorable means, to inculcate a love of Liberty and an attachment to the Constitution:—to promote the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency:—to advocate a National Bank, properly guarded, for collecting and disbursing the Public Revenues, for facilitating and equalizing exchange, and furnishing a currency of uniform value:—Economy in the Public Expenditures:—A Tariff for revenue and incidental protection to American industry, to countervail the oppressive restrictions imposed by foreign nations upon our commercial intercourse with them:—The Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States of the Union, not only as an act of justice, but of duty on the part of the General Government.

Article 3d. The Officers and Committees of this Club shall be, a President, six Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer—a Distributing Committee and a Committee of Correspondence, each to consist of three members.

Article 4th. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Club, and in his absence one of the Vice Presidents shall take the Chair: and the Secretaries shall keep a record of the proceedings thereof.

Article 5th. The Treasurer shall receive the funds of this Association, keep an account of the same, and pay over as the Club shall order and direct.

Article 6th. The Distributing Committee shall determine what documents it is advisable to distribute—shall procure the same at the expense of the Club, and distribute them in such manner as they may think proper.

Article 7th. The Committee of Correspondence shall receive all communications addressed to the Club, and answer the same.

Article 8th. The Regular Meetings shall be on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month—and the President, or in his absence either of the Vice Presidents, may call a Special Meeting.

Article 9th. The general rules and regulations of parliamentary law shall govern the proceedings of this Club.

Article 10th. It shall be the duty of the Secretaries to enter upon the rolls of this Association the name of any person who shall desire to become a member.

Article 11th. This Association shall continue until the close of the Presidential Election in 1844.

Article 12th. The Officers of this Club shall be elected by ballot forthwith, and on the first meeting to be held in the months of May, August, and November, and the Committees shall be appointed by the President.

The Constitution was adopted, article by article.

The Club proceeded to elect Officers, viz:

EDWARD L. WINSLOW, President.

Col. Alex'r Elliott,
David McNeill, Esq.,
John McLauchlin, Esq.,
Roderick McRae,
Edward J. Hale,
Arch'd A. T. Smith,
} Vice Presidents.

John Shaw,
Henry Lilly,
} Secretaries.

Arch'd McLean, Treasurer.

The Committees will be announced by the Chair at the next meeting, to be held on Monday evening next, the 5th of February.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Chairman*.
A. A. T. SMITH, *Secretary*.

MAILS SINCE OUR LAST.—On Thursday, the two due. On Friday, the one due. Saturday, none. Sunday, none. Monday, none. Tuesday, two, leaving two behind. To-day, none—three due.

[illegible] The very interesting article on our first page, on the subject of Education in North Carolina, we [illegible] ive the attention of all our readers.

[illegible]EATHER.—On Saturday morning [illegible] ght, the Thermometer stood here at 8 [illegible] zero.

[illegible] art is Acting Secretary of the Navy.

MILITARY.—The Court Martial, ordered by Brigadier Gen. Dowd, for the trial of Col. Duncan McCormick, of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia, on certain charges preferred by Capt. Campbell and Lieut. Rose, assembled at the Court House in this place on Monday last, Col. William N. Baldwin of Columbus county, acting as President, and Warren Winslow, Esq. of this place, as Judge Advocate. After the preliminaries of organization, &c., the Court Martial adjourned to meet again the second week in March next. We are promised a full account of the proceedings at the close of the Court.

NEWS.—Gen. Jesse Speight has been elected Senator in Congress from Mississippi, for six years from the 4th of March next. The General is an old acquaintance. He was sufficiently notorious whilst in North Carolina, but his repudiating doctrines in Mississippi have not detracted from his claims to notoriety.

DEATH OF SENATOR PORTER.—The Hon. Alexander Porter, Senator in Congress from Louisiana, died at New Orleans on the 13th. He was one of the most distinguished members of that august body.

Mr. Wise has been nominated to the Senate as Resident Minister to Brazil, to succeed Mr. Proffit. The public appear to be surprised that he will take such a third rate office.

THE GRAVE YARD.—We have been requested to copy a Communication in the last Carolinian, on the subject of the dilapidated and neglected condition of the Grave Yard, and urging a meeting of the citizens to remedy the neglect. Want of room compels us to omit the article, but we will gladly unite in any step to promote the laudable object of the writer.

The Post Office at Pee Dee, Anson County, N. C. has been discontinued. Lilesville is the nearest Office.

The proceedings of the Temperance Meeting at Rockingham are unavoidably crowded out this week; but will appear in our next.

The citizens of Newbern, without distinction of party, recently held a public meeting to appoint a Committee to invite Mr. Clay to visit that place.

Mr. Clay writes to the committee of invitation at Montgomery, Ala. "I propose leaving this city towards the 25th of February for Mobile, where I shall remain a few days. I wish to take my departure from that city, the 1st, 2d or 3d of March, according to circumstances.

GOOD.—A subscriber in Stokes county, in remitting $7 for his subscription to the Observer, "hopes that it will pay for the paper until Clay is elected President."

THE COTTON CROP.—The estimates of the Cotton Crop in the Southern papers are now generally as low as 1,650,000 to 1,750,000 bales.

THE TARIFF.—The National Intelligencer adheres to its opinion, heretofore expressed, that the Tariff will not be touched at this Session of Congress.

A FIGHT.—In opening the proceedings of the House of Representatives of Thursday last, the Intelligencer's reporter says.—

Shortly before prayers a fight took place in that part of the Hall which lies immediately behind the Speaker's table, between Mr. Weller, member from Ohio, and a Mr. Shriver, correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, growing out of a certain publication made in that journal. Of the merits of the battle or of its results the Reporter knows nothing; and even of the fact itself he would have been ignorant, but for the smashing of the windows behind him and for the contusion and noise which usually attend these abrupt resorts of first principles.

A NEW MOVE.—The Calhoun Committee in New York City has called a National Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 4th of July 1844. This looks warlike, and if carried into effect, and the friends of Johnson and Cass unite with the friends of Mr. Calhoun, we may see sights yet.

The following is an extract from their Address on the occasion:—

"For ourselves, we are resolved. We desire to act in harmony with and to preserve the integrity of the democratic party. We wish to secure the triumph of our principles by selecting a candidate nominated in such a manner as to unite and arouse *its energies in his support. We cannot concur in any nomination to be made by the Baltimore Convention, because we cannot acquiesce in the principles on which it is to be organized.*"

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY."—We were much pleased to see the above caption to an Editorial article in that *late* Free Trade paper, the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and still more pleased when we read on and found that the Editor was warmly recommending to the people of that region to buy their carriages from Messrs. Overman & Trotter, worthy mechanics of Charlotte, concluding with a hope, that "those who wish articles in their line, will "Encourage Home Industry," and not send their money to the North, when they can get at least as good, if not a better article at home."

Under the Free Trade notions *lately* entertained by the Jeffersonian, it would have decidedly recommended that purchasers should send to England where the work could be done much cheaper than at Charlotte; for the great argument of the Free Traders, is, that "a man should buy where he can buy cheapest." Our opinion, which we carry out in practice, is, that it is a man's *interest*, as well as duty, to buy, even at a little higher price, from the workman in his own town, State, or country, rather than from a distant town, State, or country, at a lower.

The whole Free Trade fallacy is thus abandoned by the Jeffersonian, as we are rejoiced to see.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Charleston Mercury of Monday contains a long letter from Mr. Calhoun, stating his objections to the Baltimore Convention, and reasons for refusing to permit his name to go before it. They are, briefly, that the Convention is not properly constituted, the Delegates being appointed by some States (he names New York and Virginia) by Conventions of other Delegates, and not by the people in Districts. He objects to the proposed mode of voting in Convention; contends that it should be *per capita*, and not by States: and complains that the influence of the smaller States is sacrificed by the mode adopted. He winds up with a declaration, that he will support no candidate "who is opposed to free trade and in favor of the protective policy, and whose prominent and influential friends and supporters are;"—"much less, still, (says he,) can I give my support to any candidate, who shall give his aid or countenance to the agitation of abolition in Congress, or elsewhere; or whose prominent and influential friends and supporters shall."

Of course these declarations are aimed at Mr. Van Buren.

The Mercury formally withdraws Mr. Calhoun's name from the list of candidates for the Presidency. Says it will not support a Whig, or any one else who does not give conclusive *proof*, by acts, not professions, of his devotion to democratic principles,—as the Mercury understands them.

The friends of Mr. Clay in South Carolina have established Clay Clubs in Charleston, Columbia, Cheraw, and Pendleton. Col. Wade Hampton is President of the Columbia Club, with ten Vice Presidents, four Secretaries, Treasurer, Committees, &c. Col. Preston delivered an Address before the Club on Wednesday evening last.

We take great pleasure in complying with the request of the Cheraw Club to publish the following:—

CLAY CLUB IN CHERAW.

In pursuance of a previous notice, a meeting of the political friends of Henry Clay was held at the Town Hall, Cheraw, S. C., on Wednesday evening the 24th inst., at which Dr. M. MacLean was called to the Chair, and W. H. Tomlinson, Esq. appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having, in a brief address, explained the objects of the meeting, it was, on motion of John A. Inglis, Esq., *Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman, to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting. And Messrs J. A. Inglis, D. S. Harllee, and Jas. Wright, were accordingly appointed.

The Committee, after a short consultation, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the objects, for the attainment of which the Whig Party throughout the Union are seeking the administration of the National Government, are, in our opinion—

1. A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.
2. An adequate revenue for the support of an economical Government, with such a discrimination in the duties imposed as will incidentally afford reasonable protection to our National interests, and countervail the injurious effects of restrictions by foreign governments upon our Commerce.
3. A faithful administration of the Public Domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of it among all the States.

Resolved, That the pursuit of these objects, in this manner, is justified by the purposes and powers of the Federal Constitution, and commended to our zeal by the true honor and best interests of our country.

Resolved, That we desire and advocate the elevation of Henry Clay to the Presidency—because he is a faithful and eminent representative of these our political opinions; because, throughout a long period of public service, at home and abroad, he has uniformly sought the honor and welfare of his country by wise and practicable means, thereby proving himself both patriot and statesman; and because, therefore, in his political opinions and personal qualities, we have a guaranty that the National Government will be administered by him ably and honestly.

Resolved, That in order most effectually to express to our Whig brethren elsewhere, our sympathy with their aims and efforts, and most suitably to prosecute, as circumstances may from time to time suggest, the success of those aims and efforts, we concur in the propriety of that mode of organization which the Party generally have adopted, and that a Committee of —— be now appointed to report a Constitution for a Clay Club, and to nominate proper persons as Officers of the same.

Resolved, That we are induced thus decidedly to assume a position on the political arena, because we are now convinced that the nomination by the Democratic party cannot be procured for John C. Calhoun, our own eminent fellow citizen, in whose elevation—although differing from him in political sentiments, yet regarding him as an honest and able statesman and a virtuous man—we would have cheerfully acquiesced, because in his honor the State would have been honored.

Resolved, That because we believe that State and National elections must frequently be decided by entirely different considerations, and do not wish to see general and local politics mingled and confounded, we are therefore of opinion that the law of this State ought to be so altered as to give to the people a direct vote for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; and that we hereby commend this subject to the present notice of our Whig brethren generally in the State, and to the future impartial consideration and action of our Representatives in the State Legislature.

The blank in the fourth Resolution was, on motion, filled with the number *five*, and Messrs. John J. Westervelt, John A. Moore, C. Vanderford, D. S. Harllee, and John W. Leak, were appointed the Committee therein designated.

This Committee subsequently made a partial report, nominating the following persons as Officers of the "Clay Club," viz:—

Dr. M. MacLean, President.
James Wright, Esq., Vice President.
John A. Inglis, Esq., Corresponding Secretary.
David S. Wingate, Esq., Recording Secretary.
William H. Tomlinson, Esq., Treasurer.

Managers.—Dr. A. Hopton, John J. Westervelt, Esq., J. B. Billingsley, Esq., Edward Bownes, Esq., and William Godfrey, Esq.

And asking leave to report more fully at a future meeting. Which report was accepted, and the nominations confirmed.

On motion of Col. D. S. Harllee, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the President of the Clay Club be requested to convey to the Hon. Henry Clay an invitation, on behalf of the Club, to visit Cheraw and partake of a public Dinner.

On motion of J. A. Inglis, Esq.,

Resolved, That a Book with a suitable caption be kept at the Store of the Treasurer, W. H. Tomlinson, Esq., for the convenience of those who may wish to record their names as members of the Clay Club.

The proceedings of the meeting were, on motion, directed to be published in the Fayetteville Observer, Southern Chronicle, and Charleston Courier.

M. MAC LEAN, *Chairman*.
WM. H. TOMLINSON, *Sec'y*.

EXCHANGES.—Some of the Locofoco Solomons are quite elated at the fact that exchange is now in favor of New Orleans—that bills on New York can be had there at a discount of 2 to 2¼ per cent. They consider this a vast improvement upon the U. S. Bank system, under which exchange between those distant points did not materially fluctuate between Summer and Winter, but was regular, at from par to ½ per ct. premium. Their exultation exhibits either an utter ignorance of the subject, or an effort to deceive.

Who loses the 2 to 2¼ per cent. discount on bills on New York? Not the merchant, or the broker, but the planter. For instance, the planter ships 1000 bales of Cotton to New York: his agent there sells it for the sum of $40,000: the planter draws a bill on his agent for that amount, which he is obliged to sell at a discount say of 2¼ per cent., or $900 loss out of 40,000. He realizes only $39,100 for the cotton. But whilst the U. S. Bank was in existence, (we mean of course after it had succeeded in regulating or equalizing the exchanges,) he would have obtained nearly if not quite par for his bill.

The result is not altered where the planter sells his cotton to a merchant in New Orleans instead of shipping it on his own account. The merchant, looking to the discount on the bill, pays so much less for the cotton than he would do if the bill could be sold at par. So that it is still the planter that suffers by this boasted condition of exchanges.

It is of less consequence that exchange should be low, than that it should be regular. The U. S. Bank by the facilities afforded by its large capital and numerous Branches, was enabled to buy exchange at par and sell it at from ⅛ to ½ per cent. premium. It did not permit bills to sink to 2 per cent. discount in the Winter, when millions are pressed on the market, and rise to 2 per cent. premium in the Summer when they are scarce, by which the producer and the consumer both lose, whilst the brokers and banks gain; but it kept exchanges regular, at all seasons.

The Raleigh Standard is informed that we always endeavor to employ language that can be understood by him to whom it is addressed, and we are not surprised therefore that the Standard understands what kind of "talk" the word "*disgruntled*" is.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday the 22d, (as on almost every other day,) memorials were presented in favor of a reduction of postage, and Mr. Merrick, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to reduce the rates, to limit the franking privilege, and to prevent frauds on the Department. The bill proposes to charge single letters 5 cents under 100 miles, and 10 cents over that distance. Newspapers, free within the county where printed, under 100 miles ¼ cent, over, 1 cent. No franking but by Heads of Departments. Congressmen to have a limited number of free stamps, and to receive all letters free.

Mr. Evans commenced a reply to Mr. McDuffie's argument on the Tariff.

On Tuesday, Mr. Bates presented the amended resolutions of Massachusetts proposing an amendment to the Constitution to abrogate representation based on slavery. They were laid on the table, and the Senate refused, 26 to 14, to print them.

Mr. Evans resumed and concluded his reply to Mr. McDuffie.

On Wednesday and Thursday nothing of moment occurred, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE, on Saturday the 20th, the debate on the Western waters was resumed, brought to a close, and the resolution, referring that part of the President's Message to the Committee on Commerce, was adopted. After which, Mr. Stewart, who had repeatedly appealed in vain to the courtesy and justice of members and the House, to allow him to reply to the scurrility of Mr. Weller, was permitted to do so, and he did it in a manner entirely satisfactory to the decent and orderly portion of the House. Whilst he was no fighting man, and did not intend to accept the invitations to fisticuffs, either in the House or out of it, he was not to be deterred by threats of violence from blackguards, from a free exercise of his rights as a member. But he warned the House, that if members were thus to be assailed for the utterance of unpalatable truths, the freedom of speech and the rights of the minority were gone, and brute force would control legislation.

On Monday, a report was made by the majority of the Committee on Elections, on the subject of the election by general ticket of the members from New Hampshire, Georgia, Mississippi and Missouri. The minority of the committee also made a report.

A great number of petitions were presented.

On Tuesday, Mr. Saunders resumed and finished his speech in favor of the 21st rule, and was followed by Mr. Winthrop in opposition.

Mr. Adams asked leave to introduce resolutions of the present Legislature of Massachusetts, adopted unanimously, proposing an amendment of the Constitution to confine representation in Congress to free population. These resolutions are the same as those passed by the last Legislature, and heretofore referred to the select committee of which Mr. Adams is chairman, except in one word, viz: *excluding* Indians instead of *including* Indians. Mr. Campbell objected to their reception. Mr. Adams moved to suspend the rule. Mr. Saunders inquired, whether the resolves, as originally offered, had been signed by the Governor?

Mr. Adams. I believe not; but, to satisfy the gentleman, I will state that the resolve now presented was introduced into the House of Representatives by the principal leader of the Democratic party, the minority now in that House, and that it passed both Houses unanimously.

Mr. Saunders. That intimation gives me no pain. [Laughter.]

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts answer an important question which I should like to put to him, in relation to the former resolve? I have understood that that resolve was written by the gentleman from Massachusetts. I wish to know, if he will condescend to answer, whether such is the fact or not?

Mr. Adams. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays. [Roars of laughter.]

The House refused, 105 to 50, to suspend the rules.

Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced a resolution of inquiry into numerous proposed curtailments of expenditure in the army and navy.

On Wednesday, Mr. Winthrop concluded his speech against the 21st Rule, and Mr. Payne of Alabama spoke in favor of it.

The debate on the occupation of Oregon was then resumed, and not concluded.

On Thursday, Mr. Elmer, from the Committee of Elections, reported in favor of Mr. Gilmer's right to the seat contested by Mr. Goggin of Virginia. A motion to print the Report, testimony, and arguments of the contestants, was debated at length, finally agreed to, and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.—The Steamer Britannia, at Boston, has brought English papers to the 4th inst.

There was a slight rise in cotton, with heavy sales to speculators and the trade. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts was improving.

The commercial accounts from both China and India are very favorable, and strengthen the hopes already entertained of a great extension of trade with those countries, and, consequently, of a long continuance of the present manufacturing and commercial prosperity.

The President's Message is severely handled in all the English papers, for its omission to censure repudiation; for its recommendation of military posts on the Oregon, while the Territory is in dispute; and for its hard words towards Mexico and hinted wish for the annexation of Texas.

The ex-King of Holland, William Frederick, Count of Nassau, is dead. Also, Madame Catalini, the celebrated Singer, leaving a fortune of $1,500,000.

Ireland is quiet.

The Cotton Trade.—The imports into Liverpool during the past year, amounted to 1,556,982 bales—being an increase of 301,966 bales compared with those of the previous year, and 395,033 bales compared with 1841. Of the new American crop only 20,000 bales were received last year against 100,000 imported at the same period in 1842. The exports consisted of 77,000 bales in 1843; of 76,660 in 1842, and of 56,100 in 1841. The stock on the 30th Dec. last was 653,900 bales against 456,600 at the same period in 1842, and 429,830 in 1841. The total deliveries for home consumption from the ports of the United Kingdom in 1843, were 1,390,988 bales, being an average weekly delivery of 26,750 bales, against 22,920 bales in 1842, and 22,052 bales in 1841. It is, however, estimated that spinners hold 30,000 bales more than they did on the 31st December, 1842, and this quantity must therefore be deducted from the apparent consumption of last year.

The prices of the middling and fair qualities of American at the close of the l[illegible]st month w[illegible] nearly the same as the quotations at [illegible] same p[illegible] of 1842, but the middling qualities [illegible] ere 1¼d. Brazil ½d, Egyptian ¼d. [illegible] higher than on the 7th J[illegible] int of depression, the stoc[illegible] 54,370 bales.

Liverpool, Jan. [illegible] the new year [illegible] rit[illegible] les to the v[illegible] ,000 [illegible] 000 were to specula[illegible] tak[illegible] ace within the four days, at a further [illegible] vanc[illegible] fully ⅛d. per lb. The market presents a firm a[illegible] healthy appearance. Uplands 4¾ to 6¼, (equal to 8¾ [illegible] 11½ cents.)

A young lady in Charleston [illegible] ost her life a few days ago, by her clothes taking f[illegible] whilst standing before the fire. She lingered for t[illegible] days in grea[illegible] suffering.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Inaugural Address of Gov. Briggs furnished some interesting facts.

There are in the State 4 colleges, with 769 students; 251 academies, with 16,746 students; and 3,362 common schools, with 160,258 scholars, of whom 158,351 are educated at the public expense. The State pays $1,000,000 annually for Education.

Her people have $42,000,000 invested in Manufactures, producing annually more than $80,000,000 of value of manufactured goods. Her agricultural productions amount to $15,000,000 anually. She has $12,000,000, invested, and 16,000 men employed, in the fisheries. She buys from other States of the Union, their productions to the amount of $40,000,000 a year. This is nearly equal to one-half of all the domestic productions sold to all the rest of the world. She owns one-fourth of all the tonnage of the U. States.

She has more people to the square mile than any other State in the Union, and small as she is in size, furnished 69,660 out of the 220,000 soldiers who fought during the Revolution.

MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH.—A writer in a South Carolina paper mentions that a large Cotton Factory is soon to be erected at Charleston, S. C., to be driven by Steam power, (a great mistake, by the way, when water power, which is so much cheaper, is so abundant throughout the Southern States.) As to the comparative advantages of the North and South for manufacturing, the writer makes the following just observation:—

"Your readers are aware of the immense sacrifices of this kind of property in the manufacturing districts of Europe, and the Northern States after the great commercial convulsion of 1837. Many fine establishments were put under the hammer, and sold for one tenth of their cost, many large establishments were closed for long periods, and others run on short time only to keep those dependent on them from starvation. Not so with us. During this period, out of 25 Cotton Factories in North Carolina, 15 in South Carolina, and 19 in Georgia, from the best information at hand, but 2 have changed hands. The Saluda Mill near Columbia, one of them, which brought under the hammer, sixty thousand dollars, ($60,000) not by any means a sacrifice considering the times, for it is a sum within twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) of what it would cost to erect and put in operation such an establishment, and I believe I may safely make the assertion that throughout Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, with probably a single exception, there was not a Factory closed or put under the necessity of running short time. Thus much for the stability of manufacturing investments at the South."

The N. Y. Evening Post, in its efforts to force "Free Trade" upon the country, resorts to most deceptive tables of figures. For instance, one of its tables compares the price of American Cotton goods last Spring and now, showing a rise of nearly 25 per cent. But it conceals the fact, that since last Spring, *raw Cotton has risen more than 50 per cent!* Such are the modes by which the party expect to gull the people.

THE SAFETY FUND.—Mr. Van Buren's Safety Fund System, on which, and the Sub-Treasury, his fame as a statesman depends more than on any other measures, has exploded, it being confessed, in an official report of the Comptroller of the State of New York, that there are $589,311 of broken bank notes, to redeem which the so-called Fund has not a dollar of cash.

THE MINT.—The official report of the operations of the Mint shows a coinage, during the past year of nearly twelve millions of dollars, more than one-half greater than any former year. Two-thirds was gold, the balance silver, being a larger proportion of silver than usual.

At the Principal mint, coinage $6,530,043 20;—gold $4,062,010, silver $2,443,750, copper $24,283 20. No. of pieces coined 10,405,233.

At the New Orleans Branch, coinage $4,568,000;—gold $3,177,000, silver $1,391,000. No. of pieces 4,030,239.

At the Dahlonega Branch, coinage $582,782 50—all gold, consisting of 98,452 half and 36,209 quarter eagles.

At the Charlotte Branch, coinage $287,005;—all gold, consisting of 44,353 half and 26,096 quarter eagles.

SINGULAR.—A young and handsome couple were married in Philadelphia on the 6th inst. and lived together till the 9th, when the lady went to visit her father. Not returning at the time her husband expected her, he went for her, but was informed by her parents that she would not see him, nor go with him. After various unsuccessful efforts to see her, he obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and brought her before Judge Parsons, when she said she was under no restraint, but that her absence from her husband was entirely voluntary, and that she was determined not to return to him. She was thereupon discharged, without giving any reason for her strange conduct.

Mr. Hale: It is hardly worth notice, but I see in a late Carolinian, the Editor states that Gen. Clinch "resigned his commission on account of some difficulty with Gen. Scott." Perhaps the Editor is better acquainted with Gen. Clinch than I am, but I am disposed to doubt the assertion, and would ask him to state candidly if he did not know at the time he penned the above sentence, that Gen. Clinch was opposed to Mr. Van Buren's election, and that immediately after Gen. McComb became commander General, and after Clinch had, or was in a fair way to suppress the Indians, Scott was not acting for himself, but from orders of Van Buren and McComb. Scott and Clinch entered the Army together in 1803, and I know of no circumstance which has occurred to alienate their affections. I do not believe there does, or ever has existed any thing to mar their friendship.

LUNDY'S LANE.

January 18, 1844.

If a candidate [Mr. Van Buren] shall be *forced* upon the party by a despotic Club, and his successor for the next twenty years in like manner be decreed, the friends of the other candidates may not *exactly* go for Mr. Clay, but they will certainly pursue such a course as will effectually secure Mr. Van Buren's defeat.—*Madisonian.*

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.—The Philadelphia Sun states that a man named Zimerman, residing in Huntingdon, Pa., having an arbitration with his neighbor, made an affirmation in relation to his account, and said, "IF WHAT I HAVE STATED BE NOT TRUE, I HOPE THE ALMIGHTY WILL SEND ME TO HELL." The words were scarcely uttered, when he fell over and EXPIRED. The above fact was shown to the editors in a letter from Huntingdon, direc[illegible] d to a highly respectable gentleman of Philadelphi[illegible].

The Washington Standard says—"The scenes that have been witnessed in the present House of Representatives, day after day, and the language heard in that Hall, have been such as would more befit a cock-pit than a legislative body. "Lie," "falsehood," "brand of untruth," "go to your master," &c., are some of the terms used by members upon the floor, and in debate. "Damned lies," "lies enough to damn a commonwealth," "Murrel gang," "under the table and be damned to it," "Clay or any of his dirty coadjutors or any of his damned dirty work," and others of a similar character, are epithets and expressions freely used by m[illegible] rs in their seats, not SOTTO VOCE, but in a tone [illegible] gh to be heard by the whole House, as well [illegible] eries.

[illegible] Hon. Mr. Sprague, U. S. Senator [illegible] hode Island, having resiged his seat [illegible] quence of the murder of his brother, [illegible] d is likely to be left without a [illegible] entative in the Senate Chamber, Mr. [illegible] ons, the other Senator, being, it is said, about to resign, not having been able as yet to appear and take his seat.

It is not probable, so we are informed, that any change will be made in the route of transportation of the Great Northern and Southern Mail VIA Wilmington, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary. The time required to insure regularity it is likely will be granted.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Adultery is now no crime by the laws of Michigan. The late Locofoco Legislature abolished the law against it. The Locofocos of that State are strongly opposed to all monopolies, and hold that no man has a right to monopolize his own wife.

Louisville Jour.

MARRIED,

In this town last evening, by the Rev. J. B. Buxton, Mr. JAMES S. GRANT to Mrs. JANE EVANS, both of this place.

At Rockfish Factory, on Saturday evening last, Mr. WM. BAKER to Miss ANN HARVILL.

In Wilmington, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Jesse Jennet, Mr. JOHN S. DUNHAM to Miss JANE H., daughter of Mr. Benj. Gardner.

Also, in the same place, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Whiteford Smith, Mr. THOMAS M. GARDNER to Miss MARTHA R. DANVERS.

In Montgomery County, on the 14th ult., by L. Haltom, Esq., Mr. WALTER H. JORDAN to Miss SUSAN, daughter of Reuben Bular, deceased. Also, on the 22d inst., by George Allen, Esq., Mr. MARTIN JORDAN to Miss MARY LEWIS, (step-daughter of John Reynolds.) Also, on the 25th inst. by L. Haltom, Esq., Mr. BENNET FREEMAN to Miss MARY, daughter of John Gibson, dec'd.—All of Montgomery county.

DIED,

In this town, on the 18th inst., JOHN HENRY, infant son of Wm. M. and Martha Hartman, aged sixteen months and six days.

At Smithfield, on the 18th inst. Capt. WM. HENRY GUY, Clerk of Johnston County Court.

In Catawba County, on the 14th instant, JOHN YOUNT, Esq. a member of the last Legislature.

In Rowan County, on the 13th ult., Mrs. JANE COWAN, in the 82d year of her age.

In Iredell county, on the 9th ult. Mrs. MARTHA STUART, relict of Dr. Stuart, in the 66th year.

In Jefferson county, Geo., on the 13th inst., Mr. SETH PEARCE, in the 85th year of his age—a native of North Carolina, and a soldier under Gen. Greene in the Revolutionary War.

Departed this life, in Wadesborough, about 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning the 23d inst., Mrs. EMILY WADDILL, wife of Gen. James M. Waddill, leaving a husband and four small children to mourn an irreparable loss. It is sorrowful thus to record the death of one, called from the dearest associations in the prime of life;—of one, the excellencies of whose estimable character so brilliantly shone in all the different relations in life which she sustained—for as a child, she was ever dutiful; as a wife, she was always devoted, affectionate and kind; as a mother, she was tender, sympathizing and watchful; as a friend, she was warm in her attachments, and ever faithful and true. It is sorrowful to contemplate the sad breach that is made in the circle in which she moved. But we sorrow not as those without hope. Let her friends and relatives, whose eyes may trace these lines, know that her end was perfect peace. At a protracted meeting, held in Wadesborough in June last, she sought and obtained the pardoning mercy of God.—She then attached herself to the M. E. Church, of which she continued an acceptable and pious member, until called to the Church triumphant. Her disease was lingering and distressing, yet she bore it with christian meekness and fortitude—often rejoicing in the Lord, and professing entire resignation to His will. A short time before her death, her joy was overflowing. With an unaccountable degree of strength, she sang praises to God and rejoiced aloud. She called her mother to her and said, *see how a Christian can die*, and charged her to prepare to meet her in Heaven. In the most touching and affectionate manner she addressed her husband and friends, exhorting them to meet her in Heaven. She then prayed for her children, and gave directions concerning them, and resigned herself to death. "Let me die the death of the righteous."—*Communicated.*

It is with deep regret we announce the death of our fellow-citizen, RICHARD M. SHEPARD, who died on the morning of the 11th inst. He was born in Newbern, N. C. His connexions in that State are of the most respectable character. During his residence with us, (for nearly ten years) he has maintained the position of an honorable man, and secured the esteem of every one who knew him.—*N. O. Picayune.*

On the 22d inst., in Montgomery county, about 10 miles from home, on his way from Fayetteville to his residence near Salisbury, WILLIAM D. CRAWFORD, Esq., Attorney at Law, in the 37th year of his age. The deceased had been a member of the Legislature of this State from Rowan county.

In Cabarrus County, on the 23d January, Mr. CHARLES BLACKWELDER, a soldier of the Revolution, in the 83rd year of his age.

I. O. O. F.

THE Members of the White, Royal Blue, and Remembrance Lodges, will meet This Evening at the Lodge Room, at half past 6 o'clock.

By order of the N. G.

A. McLEAN, *Sec'y.*

Wednesday, Jan'y 31.

House and Lot at Auction.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by Richard S. Cain, in favor of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, for the purposes therein specified, I will sell at Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 13th of February next, at 12 o'clock, the House and Lot formerly occupied by Richard S. Cain, on Maiden Lane and Burgess streets. There is attached to the premises a Kitchen, Carriage House, Well, &c. Terms at Sale.

JOHN H. HALL, Trustee.

Jan'y 29, 1844. 91-3w

SUPERIOR CASTINGS.

WE have received a large supply of Lincoln County N. C. CASTINGS, said to be equal to the celebrated Caron ware, consisting of

Pots from 1 to 15 gallons.
Ovens and Spiders of all sizes.
Kettles and Spice Mortars.
Dog Irons, and back plates for chimney places.
Wagon Boxes.
Extra Spider and Oven lids, assorted sizes, very handy for persons having good Ovens with broken lids.

ALSO.

200 bbls. superior Portland Potatoes, for planting and eating.
10 hhds. superior new crop Cuba Molasses.

COOK & TROY.

Jan'y 27, 1844. 91-3w

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday the 27th day of March next, the Subscriber will offer for sale his Household and Kitchen Furniture; several young Horses, one of which is a Stallion, sired by the celebrated Yaman, imported from Arabia, and said to have been sold to a company for $11,000; one yoke of Oxen and Cart; a Jersey Wagon; Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; a beautiful pair of Berkshire Hogs; a quantity of heavy Pork in salt; and Lard, Corn, Wheat, and Provender. Also, Farming and Smiths' Tools; one Cotton Gin; one copper Kettle and Cap. Also, a large Cast Kettle. All of which will be offered on a credit of twelve months.

ELI HARRIS.

Montgomery County, Jan. 9, 1844. 91-4w

J. W. CAMPBELL,

Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in the Circuit and County Courts of Sumter, Greene, Perry, Dallas, Wilcox, and Marengo. Office, Linden, Marengo Co., Ala.

References, { Hon. D. L. Swain,
Hon. Robert Strange.

January 24, 1844. 91-3w

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

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100 KEGS WHITE LEAD, a superior article, assorted qualities, warranted pure, extra No. 1 and 2, satisfactory references as to its superior quality given to those who have used it.

500 gallons Linseed Oil.

500 gallons Fall and Winter Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, bleached and natural color, warranted pure.

100 gallons Refined Bleached Lamp Oil, at 80 cents per gallon.

15 barrels Tanners' Oil.

500 lbs. English Lamp Black.

Patent Currying Knives and Extra Blades.

Scotch Grey Hones.

Scouring and Blacking Brushes.

Finger and Turning Steels, with every article in that line.

With a very general assortment of Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Putty, &c. &c.

Painters' and Manufacturers' materials constantly kept on hand.

10 sides superior Northern Band Leather assorted.

Emery from Flour to No. 5.

A constant supply of above kept on hand, for sale on the most favorable terms. Apply to

J. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above Post Office.

November 7, 1843. 79-3m

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

James Barnes *vs.* Joseph Wilson.

Original Attachment, levied on six hundred acres of Land, more or less, on the waters of Shoe Heel, adjoining the Lands of Donald McQueen, Neill McDonald, Duncan McEachern, and others, (no other property to be found,) the 26th of October, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Joseph Wilson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Joseph Wilson, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of February next, to plead, replevy, answer and demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the case heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1843.

[86] SD'H HOWELL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, **1843.**

Eliza Kelly *vs.* the Heirs of Edward Kelly, dec'd.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Kelly and Malcom Kelly, two of the Defendants, live beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the prayer of the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1843, and of American Independence the 68th year.

[illegible] of North Carolina,

[illegible] Term, 1843.

[illegible] the Defendants reside without the limits of the State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication [illegible] in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, [illegible] said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions [illegible] Robeson, at the Court House [illegible] as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, [illegible] A. D. 1843.

[illegible]

Annuals [illegible]

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

☞ They will still continue to give particular attention to the Forwarding & Commission Business.

ROBERT A. STUART,
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

DISTRICT CONSTABLE.

THE Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate for Constable in the District of Fayetteville, and solicits the suffrages of his friends and the public.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Dec. 27. 86-tE

Carolinian publish.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in Boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

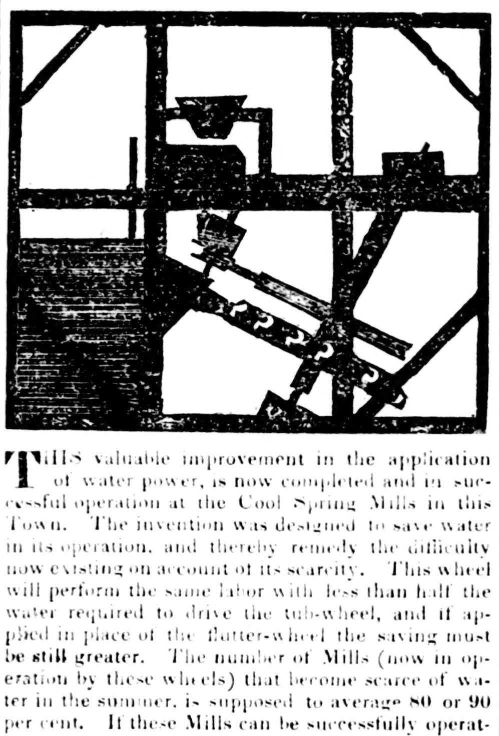
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the [illegible] will be diminished, but the [illegible] will be less. I shall have [illegible] terials for each [illegible]

JOHN T. GILMORE.

[illegible] 1843. 77-iv

ALMANACS FOR 1844.

TURNER & HUGHES' Farmers' and Planters', Clay Almanac, with a [illegible]

For sale by E. J. HALE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

Capital, One Million of [illegible]

[illegible] Company will take risks [illegible] Buildings in any part of North [illegible] premiums as may offer [illegible] of the United States.

SPARK & PEARCE.

[illegible] Dec 5, 1843.

The Subscribers have just received,

121 BOXES Tin Plate, assorted, ⅓X, also extra sizes and 2 cross, being from the celebrated manufacture of Whilden. They recommend it with confidence to consumers and others, as a superior article, being free from blisters, and having a beautiful wash, and in excellent order, direct from the manufacturer. Purchasers are invited to examine it before purchasing, as they will sell it as low as can be had in this market.

—ALSO—

2000 lbs. assorted Iron WIRE, Nos. 1 to 18,
2 tons Russia, American, and English Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 11 to 27,
Sheet and Bolt Copper, and Brass Sheet Zink and Lead,
Bar and Pig Lead,
English and India Block Tin,
Also a full and general assortment of Bar Iron,
Round, flat and square Hoop and Band Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Sanderson's & Naylor's celebrated Cast Steel,
English Hoop L and American Blistered Steel,
German and Spring Steel,

With a general assortment of **Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.,** which they will sell on the most favorable terms, and respectfully solicit a call.

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.

December 5, 1843. 83-3m

LIME.

A LARGE lot of Fresh Thomastown LIME, just received and for sale very low, by

STUART & McGARY.

November 15, 1843. 80tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,

For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec'r 18, 1843. 85tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Cheek's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

SANDS'
SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I ce[illegible] that the above asserted facts are substantially [illegible]

[illegible] W. RICHARDS,
[illegible] at Norwich, Conn.

[illegible] SANDS & CO., [illegible] Buildings, 273 [illegible] street, New York. [illegible] throughout the United [illegible]

The public [illegible] to remember that it is Sands' [illegible] that has and is constantly achieving [illegible] of the most [illegible] the human frame [illegible] Sarsaparilla, and [illegible]

A fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

[illegible] 67-tf

Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

50 BOXES Fresh Bunch RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.

D. McLAURIN.

December 9, 1843. 84tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE, abridged, in one vol., by Edward J. Gould; Organic Chemistry in its application to Physiology and Pathology; Mrs. Ellis's Housekeeping made easy, price 25; Abernethy's Family Physician, 25; Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage, 12½; The Whig Almanac for 1844, 12½; French without a master; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; DeAubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,

15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 ditto Cuba ditto,
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Over-coats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

January 6, 1844. 88tf

SEED POTATOES.

50 BARRELS round yellow Long Island POTATOES, in fine order, just received and for sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.

Also, 5 coils Hemp Packing Yarn, for Steam Engines.

January 10, 1844. 88-1m

Agency and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a large Store on Water street, adjoining and one door above R. H. Stanton, where he is prepared with ample room for receiving and storing LARGE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN and other merchandize on consignment, and where he may always be found in readiness to attend to the sale of

LUMBER, TIMBER, and all other kinds of Country Produce,

As heretofore; and assures all who may favor him with their business, that his unremitted exertions to advance the interest of his patrons, together with promptness and strict attention, shall be his best reference.

J. T. RUSS.

Wilmington, Dec. 29, 1844. 88-6w

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

Bennettsville, S. C.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform Travellers and the public generally, that he has fitted up his House in good style, having built a large and convenient Dining Room, and being previously well supplied with Beds and Bedding of the best quality, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call. His Table will be well supplied with the best the country affords, and visitors will in every respect be well attended to.

He has good stabling and safe horse lots, and his provender is of the best description. Drovers will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as his charges are very moderate, and he will endeavor to give them every satisfaction.

Families or single gentlemen can be supplied with private rooms with fire-places.

PHILIP MILLER.

January 2, 1844. 88-4w

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(*At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.*)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!

JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD take this method to inform the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have removed their NEW

HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE

To the South West corner of the Market Square, in the building that was occupied by the late P. Pearce, deceased, as a Shoe Store, for the last six or eight years, where they will be happy to wait on such as may favor them with a call.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Thankful for past favors, they hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1843. 76tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27 47-tf

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines.
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* Henry H. Thornton.

Original Attachment, levied on Land in Robeson County, containing one acre, more or less, adjoining John Campbell and the Lands belonging to Centre Church, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Campbell's Bridge, as the property of the Defendant, the 20th day of September, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry H. Thornton, the Defendant, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, Henry H. Thornton, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to replevy, or shew cause if any he has, why said Land, levied on as aforesaid, shall not be condemned to the use of Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of Nov'r, 1843.

86] SD'H HOWELL, C. C. C.

To Fever & Ague Patients!

BEFORE, as well as since, the discovery of the great remedy for Fever and Ague ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE (now called Rowand's "IMPROVED" Tonic Mixture, with the written signature of John R. Rowand over the mouth of each bottle, to distinguish it from a lot of "adulterated Tonic Mixture," made during the author's absence and disconnexion with its manufacture and sale from the spring of 1839 to 1841) "pretended" cures for this troublesome complaint have always been springing up in various parts of the country. ☞ But mark! since its discovery and almost universal and exclusive use throughout the United States, Canada, Texas, Mexico, West Indies, South America, &c. &c., all new remedies "steal its good name"—counterfeit its taste, smell and appearance as closely as they can—imitate its manner of using—copy its directions—and by various other shifts and prevarications attempt to palm off upon the credulous and unwary their paltry guess-work Tonic Mixtures and Pills in place of the old favourite, sterling and supreme remedy. Nothing perhaps could more positively prove the excellence of the true medicine than this one fact—for were it not the "first best" they would not select it out, for receiving their "hypocritical respects," but would confer their "compliments" upon something else they deemed the "foremost cure." And what more convincing argument do fever and ague patients need to guard them against any and all of these counterfeit and spurious imitations, and to render them careful to procure the genuine and undoubted remedy of the Proprietor himself, in Philadelphia, or of his accredited agents throughout the United States, &c.

☞ For sale by J. R. Rowand, Philadelphia, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Jan'y 1, 1844. 87-8w

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES,
5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,

For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Sept. 25, 1843. 54tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS'
VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,
For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.